

INSIDE: THE INTERNAL SECRETS OF CORPORATE GIANTS

Maclean's

JUNE 9, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

THE KING OF COMEDY



**Canadian
moviemaker
Ivan Reitman**

**And his new
big-star film
Legal Eagles**



23

A woman of definite tastes
Toronto actress Tins Astor, taking a break from her role in TV's *Knots Landing*, was busy last week and looking forward to a special dish at a favorite restaurant. —*Prose & Poetry*

The butt of insults

It has been a very long time since I have read as sad an account of a news event as your piece on the royal visit to British Columbia (People, May 29). You would have the Canadian public believe that the Prince and Princess of Wales were bored, fatigued, persecuted and mistreated during their eight-day visit. You write, "The two were the butt of insults in the Canadian media." This is a very large group made up of thousands of responsible journalists. Yes, as I understand it, only one stooped to insults. While I usually find Allan Fotheringham amusing, I think he has stepped beyond the bounds of good taste this time.

—SANDRA FREEMAN HALL,
Kelowna, B.C.

Your decision to publish a hatchet job on the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales was a disservice to British Columbians. Contrary to what you would have your readers believe, the Royal visit was an outstanding one. They brought a great deal of happiness to thousands of British Columbians, and they played an invaluable role in getting Expo 86 off to the best possible start.

—ROBERT H. BUCKENBERG,
Vancouver

Nuclear watch for 600 years

McKenzie's coverage of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and related articles concerning nuclear energy ("A nuclear nightmare," Cover, May 22) were unfortunately guilty of a serious omission. Nowhere in the discussion was it men-



Dave and Charlene: an available rose

tioned that nuclear power plants have a maximum life expectancy of 25 to 40 years. They must then be decommissioned due to mechanical age, after considerable spent fuel is assimilated within the plant, and carefully stored and guarded for as long as 600 years. When the real costs of nuclear energy are estimated, it is nowhere near being economically viable, even if no accidents occur.

—MURRAY NEWKIRK,
Calgary

A wave of spectators

Charles Gordon's May 18 column "Everybody onto the pool," was simply superb. He has accurately pinpointed the problem with today's society. I believe that people should read this article and evaluate their past, present and future social contributions. Adding to the article, I think not millions that thousands of people head up to see a potentially disastrous tidal wave! Life and death should not be a spectator sport.

—GUYTON BRUCE,
Dunsmuir, Minn.

Touching a raw nerve

The article about *The Globe* and *Mail's* withdrawal to adult readers ("The end of a tradition," Follow-up, May 6) touches a raw nerve. *The Globe's* circulation manager is reported as saying that "the paper must be on doorsteps by 6 a.m." The operative word here is "doorstep" since the adult readers have taken over, we have had our paper delivered to the lawn, driveway, roof (the paper must be high quality, because it stayed there a good part of the winter), but only very, very rarely to the doorstep. It is very annoying to have to put on coat, hat and boots in the winter, go out and pick up our "home"-delivered paper.

—MICHELLE ALDRIDGE,
Nipawa, Ont.

PAGES

APPOINTED: Bishop Alaynne Ambrosio, 54, as coadjutor archbishop of the Archdiocese of Toronto, a post which makes him the successor to G. Emmett Carrigan, by Pope John Paul II if the Pope accepts Cardinal Carrigan's resignation when Carrigan turns 55 next March. Ambrosio will assume the spiritual leadership of 1.3 million Roman Catholics.

DEED: Public relations executive James McPhee, 65, who was press co-ordinator for 13 royal visits, of cancer, in Oakville, Ont. The Royal Family was saddened by McPhee's death, according to Buckingham Palace press secretary Victor Chapman. Rud Chapman: "The Queen knew him well. He was well regarded and highly respected."

BOBEN: To actress Tatum O'Neal, 24, and cinema star John McEnroe, 27, an eight-year-old, 11-month son, in Santa Monica, Calif. The baby was born three days before O'Neal's brother Griffin, 25, was injured in a Memorial Day boating accident in Edgewater, Md. Glenn Clark Cappa, 23, son of movie director Francis Ford Coppola, was killed in the crash.

DEED: Toronto sprinter Richard (Dick) Ferguson, 54, who in 1954 finished third in the bronze "Miracle Mile" run at a track event in Vancouver, of cancer, in Rancho Mirage, Calif. Ferguson finished behind Roger Bannister and John Landy, who became the first athlete in history to run the mile in less than four minutes. Ferguson was clocked at 4:04.6.

DEED: American politician and diplomat Chester Bowles, 85, an adviser to four presidents and twice ambassador to India in a career that spanned four decades, of complications arising from a 22-year struggle with Parkinson's disease, in Estes, Conn.

DEED: Perry Ellis, 46, one of America's leading fashion designers, of viral angiosarcoma, in New York. During his career Ellis, a four-time winner of the fashion industry's Coty Award, popularized trends that included ankle-length skirts, wide-leg pants and hand-knit sweaters.

DEED: Actress Laraine Taylor, 73, whose radio and TV career spanned half a century, in Encino, Calif. Taylor appeared on such classic radio comedies as *The Great Gildersleeve* and *Duffy's Tavern*, but her most memorable role was as the mother of Jason, one of Red Skelton's favorite characters in his long-running series. In 1933 Taylor made a graceful transition to TV, performing in *Lady with Father* and *Diablen Carroll* (1968-71, seven years).

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With regard to Allan Fotheringham's garbled review of *Sub-Water Moon* ("Supporting laughs to Philly," *Columns*, May 5), neither John Crosbie nor Margaret Keane has a Newfoundland accent. They both have seaped-up St. John's accents. Nothing on earth sounds sillier than a St. John's person mocking trying to imitate a proper Newfoundland Outboard accent. —ANDY S. BARNES, Gander, Nfld.

is discouraging to read letters concerning the Camillee mass' retreat in Auschwitz (Letters, May 12) and see that many Canadians still do not understand the uniqueness of the Holocaust. Most of European Jewry was killed. The rest of the world's Jewry was persecuted, tortured, they were banned, poorly educated. While the death of three million Poles is murder on a mass scale, the death of six million Jews is genocide. Poland still has a thriving population, but most of its Jews were exterminated. That others were spared was due to their numbers and assimilable, but only one group is ignored: Nazi hate that even as the war was being lost, attempts were still being made to kill every last member of that group alive in Europe. Surely so much can be made Auschwitz a reality, not a substitute. *—M. J. GORDON, 1978, p. 35*

—RAY WATKINS
Windsor, Ont.

With great distaste, I feel the need to react to your article "A displaced survivor" (Follow-up, April 22.) Oświęcim (Auschwitz in German) was a place to which the Germans sent prisoners from all over Europe. It was not a camp in that particular camp, people from many countries suffered alongside the Jews. My own brother and hundreds of thousands of other Jews were sent to that camp. Now, the New Jewish Congress is celebrating the planned construction of the Curjelme man's retreat on the outskirts of the camp because it "would only remind Jews of their past distress and the suffering of the Holocaust." The Curjelme Curjelme people of Warsaw, themselves persecuted by the Germans, clandestinely shared their meager food and weapons with the Warsaw Jews. My own mother-in-law was killed by the Germans by killing Jewish children in their homes. In recognition of this, some Polish survivors of those terrible times were awarded by Israel to visit that country and plant commemorative trees—

—M. Kuczyński

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Attention: Reader Service, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

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A master of shadow diplomacy

The assignment was an unusual one for an ambassador to the United Nations. In early April the White House sent its UN envoy, retired Lt.-Gen. Vernon Walters, on a secret mission to Europe to obtain allied cooperation for the United States' planned bombing of Libya. For Walters, 68—formerly the Reagan administration's official waving trouble-shooter—it was another mission in a 40-year career of behind-the-scenes diplomacy that has taken him to most of the planet's hotspots. Later, some analysts credited him with convincing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to permit U.S. F-111s based in Britain to take part in the raid. Others criticized him for failing to win President François Mitterrand's approval to use French airplanes. And still others claimed that all he really did was reform allied leaders of a decade already made. Said Walters of his mission's mood: "If there had been real chances of success, I think somebody else would have gone than me."

That candid admission underlined Walters's careful and sometimes controversial role in American foreign policy. Under five Presidents, he has secretly negotiated with world leaders and powerful chiefs. In 1980 he was edged Henry Kissinger, then assistant for national security affairs, into Paris for secret peace talks with the North Vietnamese. Last year he secured the release of American hostage Brigadier Gen. from Shiite militants in Beirut. In 1984 he talked Roberto d'Aubuisson, political leader of El Salvador's far right, out of a plan reported by U.S. intelligence agents to assassinate U.S. ambassador Thomas Pickens.

Walters's wit and his talents as a raconteur in seven foreign languages have helped him win the attention of leaders on both the left and the right. The weekly *New Republic* once described Walters as "America's top messenger boy." That nickname displeased Walters, who is conscious of charges that he has always been an implementer, never a formulator, of foreign policy. "It's been said that I'm a guy who speaks a half-dozen languages and thinks in none," he said.

But to the surprise of many, Walters has not followed the cut-throat line of his predecessor, Jesse Kirkpatrick, or her disciple who still control state department policy. Before his arrival, many diplomats predicted that he had been sent to provide over the disman-

agement of the United Nations. But just fall Walters was ambassador for the way in which he deflected a resolution to invite Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat to the 1983 anniversary celebration, where President Ronald Reagan and other world leaders were scheduled to speak. "He suggested it would undermine the efforts to recruit U.S. support for the

neighborhoods—which first launched him on the military career that has made him a firsthand witness to much of postwar history. Deafied in 1940, he left the army 38 years later as a lieutenant-general without ever having commanded a division's combat.

His multilingualism earned him a post as aide-de-camp to Gen. Mark Clark in Rome, where he oversaw the



Walters after meeting with Mitterrand in Paris: "America's messenger boy"

liberation of the city. During the 1960s Walters was lieutenant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower on trips abroad. And he was present when U.S. envoys informed Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh of his 1954 overthrow in favor of the late Shah of Iran. In 1968 Walters was circulating for then-vice-president Richard Nixon in Caracas when noting Venezuelan attitudes toward him. His ability to keep the angry crowds at bay in fluent Spanish as impressed Nixon that he sponsored Walters's career.

Transported as U.S. defense attaché to Brazil in 1962, Walters frequently dined with Gen. Humberto Castelo Branco, who two years later overthrew the leftist government of President Jânio Goulart. Walters later denied helping to orchestrate the coup, despite the fact that a week before, his diplomatic cables had predicted it with enough accuracy to name the date. Within a year of it, he was promoted to legislative general.

Later, when he had become Presi-

dent, and Canadian Ambassador to the US Stephen Lovett. "The vigor with which he launched his speeches wasn't ideological, it was out of concern for the institution." Said Walters of his UN mission: "It's a very important forum and it shouldn't be abandoned."

Instead, last month Walters displayed another tactic for changing the UN to Washington's liking: he warned that countries would get lost American foreign aid if they voted against the United States in the General Assembly. In the past year, determined to win Washington friends at the UN, Walters has joined the cocktail circuit. Kirkpatrick shunned. He can, according to one observer, "work a reception roping people in seven languages with under stories that cover the history of the globe."

In fact, it was Walters's linguistic abilities—acquired at schools in England and France before he dropped out at 16, and then as an insurance claims adjuster in New York's ethnic

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dent, Sloan named Walters deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. A month after his 1972 appointment the Watergate scandal broke, but Walters was one of the few figures to emerge with his reputation intact. After he discovered that White House orders to block an FBI investigation into CIA activities were part of a coverup effort, he refused to co-operate. He was later rewarded with a CIA medal for preserving the agency's independence. But as CIA deputy chief, Walters cultivated contacts with other undercover organizations—including Chile's notorious 1980 secret police agency. Critics charge that he knew in advance of a successful 1976 plan by two CIA agents to assassinate Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean foreign minister in the leftist Salvador Allende government, who was living in exile in Washington.

After Reagan appointed him ambassador-at-large in 1981, he created more controversy. He informed the Guatemalan government of the administration's desire to restore aid to the country, where the death squads of Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia had earned the nation the reputation as the most repressive in the hemisphere. He dismissed questions about human rights violations with the reply, "There will be human rights problems in the year 2000 with the governments of Mexico and the ones." Walters's autobiography, *Silent Mission*, repeatedly chastises Latin American military governments as bullwarks against "a brutal Communist takeover."

He is an unrepentant cold warrior who still prizes the U.S. involvement in Vietnam as one of America's "finest and most splendid wars." He justified the April bombing of Libya with the rationale, "One of the things we Americans have to do in work too hard to be loved and harder to be respected."

Walters's career has put him on a first-name basis with most of the world's leaders. But it has also given him useful knowledge of the shenanigans in global closets, which has served him well at the U.S. Some observers considered Walters's lobbying for the US post as a desire to emerge from the shadowy world of the geopolitically underground for a cure in the limelight. But others said that his style there is no different than it has ever been. Having perfected the art of appearing to be candid while revealing nothing, Walters continues to leave many diplomats unsure of what he is doing at the U.S. Walters tacitly acknowledges that life-long tactic and has even given it a name: "constructive ambiguity."

—MARC REDFORD in Washington



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FOLLOW-UP

Returning sanity to soccer

It is by far the most popular team sport in the world. But in Britain, soccer has fallen into disrepute. The reason: fights in the stands involving rival gangs of supporters. For many of the game's traditional fans, the worst blow took place during a European Cup final in Brussels in May, 1985, when British fans charged into a crowd of Italian spectators, causing 39 deaths. The untimely reputation of British fans which resulted from this incident has alarmed members of the Western government, host of the month-long 1988 World Cup finals this month. Earlier this year the Moroccan asked London for a list of all British soccer fans with past convictions for, among other things, riotous assembly. But in Britain there are new signs that soccer violence may be tapering off.

British authorities have adopted a variety of expensive security precautions. Laws introduced after the Brussels tragedy have banned the use of alcohol at soccer matches throughout England, and a crackdown by police has helped to ease stadium tensions before violent clashes got out of control. One result is that the number of arrests at British matches during the past season dropped by 50 per cent from the previous season. In several cities police have compiled information on every known soccer hooligan. The information is shared with other police forces whenever a team travels, alerting them to the impending arrival of potential troublemakers. In addition, closed-circuit TV cameras scan the crowds and film disturbances, enabling suspects to be identified later in court. At some games, police technicians carry photographs, taken from a van with a periscope-style camera, with file pictures of known offenders.

At least one club plans to go even further to prevent trouble. Last year the English Football Association (FA) banned visiting fans from attending matches in Luton, 45 km north of London, after a riot erupted at one of the Luton team's home games, injuring 30 people. But the restriction has proven hard to enforce and, as a result, in August the club plans to supply each of its supporters with a plastic card encoded with the bearer's name and identity number. To enter the grounds, fans have to insert their cards into a turnstile, programmed to deny entrance to troublemakers.

Still, even the most sophisticated security systems cannot deter all would-be hooligans. Last season, said David



Bruce's riot aftermath: memory

Phillips, secretary of the soccer violence committee of the Association of Chief Police Officers, the only serious case of violence took place in a London suburb when hordes of Millwall United fans pulled police by the arms after being forbidden to attend a match against Leeds United. But there have been scores of less serious incidents. In March a series of early-morning raids resulted in the arrests of seven Chelsea supporters who are suspected of taking part in what a police spokesman described as a "planned campaign of hooliganism." In their possession police found two high-powered hunting crossbows, a medical-style knife and chairs, scalp blades and daggers.

The fans themselves are taking part in efforts to restore sanity to the stands. One group, started by Chelsea fan Anthony Russell after the Brussels riot, now has more than 5,000 members. Its aim is to encourage rival supporters to sit together in the stands, rather than dividing into opposing camps. And in April the FA itself launched a \$147,000 campaign to distribute special "Friends of Football" scarves, T-shirts and posters. Repeated FA general secretary Edward Croker: "We want to make hooliganism unfashionable."

—BOB LARSEN in London



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COLUMN

A guided tour of the Bottom Line

By Charles Gordon

Welcome to Cutback World, ladies and gentlemen. We hope you enjoyed your flight. Sorry you had to walk so far to the race, but spending reductions have made it possible for us to operate the same number of airplanes with fewer unloading ramps. You will notice complimentary newspapers at some of the seats of this bus. We hope you don't mind sharing them. While we wait to begin our tour, you might like to read some of the stories, just to get an introduction to the place we call home.

If you'll turn to page 1, you'll see the little man about what we are doing for our homeless citizens. We have provided 396 beds for them in this city alone. According to the most recent estimates, this means that at least 18 per cent of our homeless citizens will be able to find a bed tonight. So across the country, only 39,600 is 60,000 people are sleeping on the streets.

For those of you unfamiliar with our streets, many of them are very nice, although the garbage is not collected as frequently as it used to be.

Looking out the window, you can see that there will be a slight delay while we try to find somebody to open the gate, so you might like to turn the page to the story about our services for mentally disturbed adolescents. "Data collected by a committee examining adolescent bed demand in Toronto found that 85 per cent of all requests for admission were considered appropriate, but places could be found for only 40 per cent."

Perhaps we can have questions on that later, but I see that our bus tour is about to get under way. Be sure you have your seat belts fastened. Traffic accidents are up a bit since we purchased our new money by not distancing white lines down the middle of the road. Those of you for whom seat belts have not been provided can hang on to the seat in front of you.

The first thing you'll see, as we leave the airport area, is one of our factories. It is operating very efficiently now since the layoffs. Soon the robots will arrive and even fewer workers will be necessary. This improves productivity, and improved productivity improves profits and improved profits make possible future investment in new technology. Eventually, it will be possible to operate this entire factory with no humans as brains in it at all.

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That empty building on the left was once a school. Here in Cutback World we have discovered that the educational system operates far more efficiently if schools are not open. You should not read from this list that we have closed all our schools. That would be foolish. There is a school downtown somewhere. Every city of at least 100,000 people in Cutback World is entitled to have a school. There has been 15,000 students in it, which enables it to offer a full range of courses. When we pass it, you might notice some students hanging out the open windows.

In Cutback World the educational system operates far more efficiently if schools are just not open

We regard this as a sign that classroom space is being fully utilized.

We also have a university, and there is as restriction on who can attend. Any kid who can afford it can go. When the government stopped sending money to the university and the university killed the fees, it helped to separate out those who were not serious about getting an education.

Over there are the former drop-out centre and the former neighbourhood clinic. That vacant lot to the left is where we started to build low-cost housing before we changed our minds. That was when we decided to give money to businessmen to get spending, which has been a very successful program. Up ahead is one of the hospitals we were able to shut down in the big consolidation last year, after the lottery money didn't come in.

We'll stop here for a minute. This traffic light hardly ever works, but there should be a policeman along any minute to get things sorted out. The police department budget is a lot tighter these days. Some of you might like to get off the bus while we're waiting and visit the information booth. They

can answer just about any of your questions for only a nominal fee.

Thanks for your patience. We're just coming up now to the arts centre. Many of you may not be aware that it is possible to make the arts more efficient. This is done by putting on only those shows that are likely to make money. I see there's a limo on tonight, and some of you may want to drop in.

I hope you've enjoyed our bus tour to find out what the government has been doing for you. In answer to a question, no, we're not going to be able to see the Bottom Line today. They used to bring it out twice a week during the tourist season, and all the people liked to come look at it. But you can stimulate the security problems that caused. People don't want any harm they just want to touch it. But with our reduced police budget, it becomes increasingly difficult to provide the kind of security we needed. So now we only bring it out once a week. However, color photographs are available at our next stop, which should be the highlight of our visit.

There they are now, our permanent buildings. Quite something, aren't they? I should point out that the grain will be cut next week, and we have the fountain as every Saturday night during the tourist season. Gas for the normal theme should be made available from the proceeds of the next lottery.

Now I'd like to warn you before we go inside that there are likely to be robotic guards so and that, interrogations from the public galleries are not permitted. We are very proud of our politicians here, particularly the way they have refurbished and shined off the Bottom Line in making it the major central focus and tourist attraction in the city.

It would have been easy for them to throw money at problems and earn the appreciation of the public, but they decided to decide their own way to improve the quality of the Bottom Line and let the problems look after themselves. Instead of earning the appreciation of the people, they have earned the appreciation of historians and editorial writers.

And yet you can see what a job they have done. The fountain is beautiful when they're on, fewer than 40,000 people are homeless and our credit rating in New York is Triple-A.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.

Conflicting signals

"I am not in any way impressed with the idea of the wood retaliation."—Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, May 28, 1986

"We are going to have to retaliate. The one thing we cannot afford to do is allow ourselves to be looked upon by the Canadian people as pushovers."—Justice Minister John Crossin, May 28, 1986

For a time last week the Mulroney government seemed undecided—or unable—to make up its mind. One day it was determined to retaliate for the U.S. decision to impose a stiff new 30-per-cent tariff on Canadian audio products. The next day it looked as if Ottawa had over-considered retaliation. One day the Prime Minister was having angry verbal broadsides at President Ronald Reagan's administration. The next, he had become a model voice of diplomacy aimed at minimizing the damage—economic and political—from Reagan's controversial May 22 measures. One day Ottawa was demanding compensation from Washington for injuries the new tariff would cause to Canada's \$80-million shake and shingle industry. The next, it conceded that the quest for compensation had been summarily abandoned. The government's actions, charged Liberal House Leader Herb Gray, amounted to nothing more than "another hour on the Rialto."

For the most part, it was a week full of movement without action. In Ottawa, cabinet ministers conferred with representatives of British Columbia's cedar industry, where 4,000 jobs are threatened by the U.S. import levy. In Washington, Canadian envoys met with senior U.S. trade officials to seek compensation—and were quickly rebuffed. In fact, it was not until May 30 that the government finally acted on how it would answer the American challenge—and even then the response was ambiguous. Emerging from a 75-minute session with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Halifax, almost all of it devoted to the tariff dispute, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and the cabinet were to be "considering a range of economic options."

Still, the government appeared unable to reconcile the costs and benefits of repeal. On the one hand, retaliation would send a strong signal to Washington that might deter repetition of simi-

lar tariffs on even more critical Canadian industries in the future. On the other hand, a hasty response would risk further damage to Canada-U.S. relations and to the fledgling free trade negotiations between the two countries. Domestically, the Conservative government could score political points by ac-

tioning the government's initial strategy of demanding compensation—in the form of reduced U.S. tariffs on other Canadian goods—for the damage to their industry. So did the opposition parties. Washington's refusal to compensate, and Liberal trade critic Lloyd Axworthy, was "something



Mulroney on Parliament Hill: a mixture of statements over retaliatory plans

ling with Brussels. But the firmer the action, the greater the threat of sparking a bitter tariff battle with the Americans that Canada would likely lose. U.S. experts, however, and Mulroney would soon be compelled to act. So did Gary Hoffbauer, an international trade lawyer in Washington. "If he isn't nothing, he will be regarded as a paper tiger."

As the days passed, Mulroney was increasingly under attack. Unions and companies directly affected by the ce-

that everyone except the Canadian government knew would happen." And New Democratic Leader Ed Broadbent was quoted from the Commons after suggesting that the Prime Minister had misled Parliament on the issue.

In the House, the opposition parties also charged Mulroney with ignoring appeals from British Columbia—including two from Premier William Bennett—for action to head off the U.S. import penalty. And as he prepared for this week's conference of trade ministers

in Ottawa, the Prime Minister faced intense pressure from provincial premiers to defend the role he had played in the free trade talks. Even more troubling, the Conservatives were acutely aware that these negotiations could be marred again by an increasingly protectionist U.S. Congress. The most serious threat, an appellate by a coalition of U.S. lumber companies for punishing duties against Canadian softwood lumber imports worth some \$2.5 billion a year. Conceded one senior official: "There are considerable fears that anything we do will increase the likelihood of negative future decisions on softwood lumber."

For the government, the failure of the retaliatory strategy was an embarrassment. Initially, Ottawa was pleased that Washington did not reject the Canadian demand for a meeting to discuss compensation—although a May 22 Washington press release outlining the U.S. tariff action clearly noted that, because the cedar products were not covered by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), "we will not have to compensate our trading partners for any damage to their exports." But after a one-hour meeting on May 26 in Washington with U.S. free trade negotiator Peter Murphy, a Canadian official conceded: "There is no room to maneuver." Later in Ottawa, with Clark and Mulroney in Halifax for a semi-ministerial meeting, Finance Minister Michael Wilson told the Commons that compensation was "no longer under discussion because there was no legal power for the U.S. administration to deal with it." Nevertheless, a close aide to the Prime Minister insisted that, far from changing course last week, the government had pursued "a calculated act of responses, very deliberately."

At the same time, U.S. Ambassador to Ottawa Thomas N. Blumenthal dismissed the tariff response to the tariff decision as an overreaction. The Toronto Star reported that Niles, a close aide to Shultz, described Mulroney's outburst in Parliament as "inordinately negative" and added that "the [Canadian] government, as expected, is showing signs of panic

under attack from the opposition." Niles was only slightly less forceful in a letter he dispatched last week to major Canadian newspapers. He noted that Canada had received a \$2-billion (U.S.) trade surplus with the United States in the first quarter of 1986, more than 30 times the annual value of Canadian exports of shakes and shingles. "Let's maintain some sense of proportion," Niles suggested in his letter. The tariff, he argued, did not constitute a "material blow" to the Canadian cedar industry. Wilson later disputed Niles's figure, noting that Canada's deficit trade in services, which in 1985 totalled \$13.4 billion, had to be included.

The dispute strengthened the resolve



Broadbent after meeting woodworkers: 'raf rejection'

of provincial premiers to win full participation in the free trade talks. At a minimum, the provinces want a say in setting Canada's bargaining position before the next round of negotiations begins in Washington later this month. Mulroney's alleged failure to heed Bennett's warnings was the "perfect example of the necessity of full provincial participation," said Alberta Interprovincial Affairs Minister James Horner. Meeting last week in Swan River, Man., premiers of the four

Western provinces added a new condition to their support of trade negotiations: that both countries support their right to impose new tariffs during the life of the talks. Mulroney has already rejected a similar demand by the Liberal opposition.

In Ottawa, senior senior government officials recommended the Prime Minister go slowly on another front as well. Mulroney has learned that after Mulroney's criticism Reagan's actions as unacceptable, unfair and bizarre, after responsible for drafting the Canadian strategy—including secretary to the cabinet Paul Teller—began to get "cold feet" about immediate and stiff retaliation against the United States. Mulroney's rhetoric, an aide to Finance Minister Wilson conceded, had created the expectation of tough reprisals. The aide added, "Well, it just doesn't work that way when you are dealing with the Americans." Although retaliation might be necessary, Canadian officials were alerted by the dangers of upsetting Canadian consumers of any restricted imports and of damaging Canadian industry should Washington respond in turn.

The most likely scenario would be for Canada to impose similar tariffs on certain U.S. exports which, like shakes and shingles, were not covered by GATT. Conversely, the tariffs could be on potatoes, fruits and vegetables imported from Oregon and Washington, where lumber companies stand to gain considerably from Reagan's cedar tariff. But, said one senior Mulroney aide, "The sad part is that if we retaliate, it will not necessarily help out the shakes and shingles guys."

By week's end, the sobering effects of the Reagan tariff were already being felt. The price of rough cedar shakes plummeted from \$340 a cord to \$240. And about 100 loggers on Vancouver Island were threatened with layoffs. Said Jack Haines, B.C. export president of the International Woodworkers of America union: "We are talking about the death of an industry here." Meanwhile, Canadian officials insisted that Ottawa's angry reaction would only send any trade negotiators the clear message that "The United States is getting the message about Canadian sensitivities." For the Conservative government, the hope was that the message delivered to Reagan would not do fundamental damage to a relationship upon which so many Canadian jobs and the bulk of Mulroney's political agenda depend.

—MICHAEL POKOR with MICHAEL ROSE and KEN MACQUEEN in Ottawa, JILL ALSTON in Washington and HILARY MACQUEEN in Halifax

The trials of the Sikh community

The drama unfolded in courtroom on both sides of the country. In Montreal on Saturday, police ringed the prisoner box as five members of the Sikh community were arraigned on explosive-possession charges under reports of an aborted plan to blow up an Air-India jumbo jet. In Campbell River, B.C., four Sikhs were charged with attempting to murder a visiting Indian politician. Grewing bail to the four men on Friday,

arm and chest. Said Taylor "Sikhs feigned unconsciousness when he was hit and fell upon his wife's lap. His wife called out, 'You've killed him. You've killed him.' The attackers then sped away in a hospital car. Sikhs was rushed to hospital in Campbell River and later transferred to Vancouver. He was in serious condition with a bullet lodged in his spine.

The Montreal-area Sikhs were arrested in an RCMP sweep early on Fri-

This week is a period that Sikhs refer to as "grapevine week," the second anniversary of the storming by Indian soldiers of their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. It is also almost a year since the June 23 crash of an Air-India jet carrying 309 passengers and crew from Toronto and Montreal to New Delhi. The aircraft disappeared into the Atlantic, 90 miles off the west coast of Ireland, killing everyone on board. Most authorities



New Westminster Sikh temple. Sikhs (below) determined to win recognition for a separate state of their own

Provincial Court Judge Anthony Surak described the attack on Punjab Planning Minister Malind Singh Sodha as both "cowardly and terrifying."

The court appearance of the Montreal-area Sikhs took place under tight security. Handcuffed and wearing casual clothes they were identified as Gurcharan Singh Barwal, Mandeep Singh Arand, Kashbir Singh Edilior, Singh Sodha's wife and Chatter Singh Siani. The Campbell River case involved charges that the Sikhs, all Canadian citizens, had forced a car carrying Sodha and three others on a back road near Gold River to stop. Prisoner to James Taylor said that the assailants had then smashed the back windows of the car and shot Sodha in the

day later, the United News of India reported that the crew and the riot had previously received information about a plan to blow up Air-India Flight 102, leaving New York for New Delhi on Saturday night. Crews' prosecutor Pierre Gaudin said that it appeared the case "has to do with a plane." He declined to elaborate, and the men charged did not enter a plea to the charges of conspiracy to possess or fabricate explosives and conspiracy to possess or fabricate explosives with intent to injure. Meanwhile, guards watched operators and reporters with metal detectors as they entered

the courtroom as part of an unusually tight security arrangement. As they left the court, the Sikhs raised their bannatara and shouted in the Punjabi dialect "God bless everyone

have concluded that a bomb explosion caused the tragedy. Vancouver police say they have established links between Sikh extremists and the attack.

The Vancouver-area Sikhs charged with attempted murder were Aranjit Singh Dhandu, 25, Jasbir Singh Arwal, 26, Jagpal Singh Arwal, 31, and Subodh Singh Gill, 27. At a bail hearing the four men, clean-shaven and dressed in casual clothes, sat silently. A trial date will be set on June 18.

There is little doubt about the tension many Sikhs in Canada, and elsewhere have become radicalized. The moderate Punjab government has angered extremists by co-operating with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and by refusing to endorse their demands for the creation of a separate Sikh state, which they call Khalistan, in the Punjab. Last month the state government authorized another police raid against extremists lodged in the Golden Temple. In protest, several ministers resigned from the Punjab

assembly, leaving a vacancy for Sodha. His appointment immediately made him the target of Sikh extremists. Said Jagdish Sharma, India's personal general in Vancouver "What they have not been able to achieve through the ballot box now they are trying to achieve with bullets." There was little about Sodha's Canadian visit to prevent the violent chaos. For most of his stay, he and his wife lived quietly with relatives in London, near Vancouver. The trip had been planned primarily for the May 16 wedding of their nephew, Peter Gill, in New Westminster. Then on May 12, they accompanied the groom's parents to their home in Tahiti, an isolated reef town of 1,100.

In the aftermath of the ambush, Justice Minister John Crosbie said the government had been completely unaware of the minister's presence in the country. Later, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that Sodha had made no formal request for protection and that he had applied for his visa to enter Canada before becoming a member of the Punjab cabinet.

Sikhs may have first drawn attention to himself when he arrived in New Westminster for the wedding on a Sikh temple. Last year the temple's administration was taken over by militants, including International Sikh Youth Federation members, who forced non-members who opposed them. But because the wedding took place on a Sunday, the guests mingled with regular worshippers, among them at least one of Sodha's alleged assailants. In April Arwal, vice-president of the temple. The BNT's Mandeep Singh and Sodha's visit was a deliberate provocation designed to stir up militants.

Militant Sikhs have caused increasing problems in the past several years. Arwal's Sikh temperance have been weakened by violent power struggles. Police and agents of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service have also sought evidence linking local extremists with the Air-India crash last June and the slowness of the investigation of a bomb at Tokyo's Narita airport, which killed two baggage handlers.

Police in both British Columbia and Montreal changed a tight security lid on the latest arrests and charges. They had previously concluded that to prosecute the extremists of the Sikh network they will have to work beyond the public gaze. The challenge to succeed in that task is an urgent one. Last week's events left little doubt that the terror now engulfing India is certain to engulf any established roots on Canada's West Coast.

—JOHN BARBER and JANE CHARRA in Campbell River and BRUCE WALLACE and DAN FEEKE in Montreal

An arms dispute in NATO

A cost of \$1 million, not including protection for the RCMP's Emergency Response Teams (ERT), 16 foreign ministers representing members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met in Halifax last week and put frankness ahead of formality. In a break with tradition, the agenda for the semi-annual meeting was left informally constructed because, as NATO secretary general Lord Carrington explained, the lack of a formal timetable allowed the members to cover more ground.

Maloney, who attended a breakfast meeting with the visiting dignitaries, declared that the American position "would not be influenced by NATO, certainly not by Canada."

Following the two days of meetings, Canadian officials took surveys of 18 countries in Goose Bay hoping to convince them to choose the site for the air-training base over a competing one in Turkey. But despite two years of lobbying and a gift by Deputy Prime Minister Erik Meillon to NATO representatives in Brussels the week before,



Shultz (left), Clark, frankness about Iran, training and Jewish arms

The ministers reached agreement to appoint a high-level task force to recommend "basic new steps" in cutting conventional armed forces. The group will report its findings before an Eastern West foreign ministers meeting scheduled for Vienna in November. They also discussed steps ranging from terrorism to the site of a new 200-missile fighter training centre for the Alliance. One option: Goose Bay, Lab.

But it was a decision by NATO's most powerful member that dominated much of the debate. Two days before the meeting the United States announced plans to stop sliding by the certified annual Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) (page 30). NATO ministers were alternately angry and disappointed by the decision, which followed U.S. charges that Moscow has repeatedly violated the 1979 agreement. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark noted that the Soviet request for compliance to SALT II has raised "many questions." But Prime Minister Brian

Canadian officials privately admit Canada stands little chance. Explained one official: "Turkey is perceived in NATO as a good ally that made financial and political support."

A more urgent concern of all countries was international terrorism. That meeting topic was searched by trained dogs and local police or army before, and, Halimoglu pointed out, heavily shodded motorcycles whizzed officials around town inside the closed meetings. Ministers voiced frustration at the rise in terrorism. At the same time, however, they expressed the need to balance police security measures with concern for established civil rights. Said Ireland's foreign minister, Matthias Molesworth: "We must live with the fact that democracies are at the disadvantage when dealing with international terrorism."

—ANTHONY WELAND SMITH with JULIAN MACKENZIE and CHUCK MOORE in Halifax and PETER UFFIN in Brussels

A party seeking a future

A self-described "pragmatist in politics and in life," Pierre Marc Johnson often says that he prefers consensus to confrontation. Indeed, after becoming Parti Québécois leader last September, Johnson, 39, led his party into the Quebec election against Liberal-Bourassa's Liberals last Dec. 2 with a carefully ambiguous constitutional stand aimed at wooing both federalists and sovereigntists. But in the six months since the pq's astounding defeat Johnson has faced increasing pressure to clarify whether the party still favors Quebec sovereignty. As the pq's national council, the party's senior decision-making body, prepares for a weekend meeting in Quebec City, members here begin the agonizing task of reshaping the policies—including the sovereignty option—before drafting a new party program next year. Declared Jean-Paul Vigne, a policy adviser to Johnson and a member of the pq national executive: "What we are now beginning must be regarded as the most intense, important year of reflection in the party's history."

To date, Johnson has said only that the party's fundamental raison d'être—support for Quebec independence—must be "reflected more." But the issue is so potentially divisive that it will not even be included on the list of subjects to be debated at national council meetings between now and next year's policy convention. Indeed, the decision to postpone discussion has already prompted the entire 11-member executive of Montreal's St. Jean riding association to resign and exit the party in protest. And Marcel Lévesque, former cabinet minister and chief pq organizer who was defeated in the December election, said last month that he is quitting active politics because he can no longer tolerate Johnson's "ambiguity" on the independence question. Said Lévesque: "This attitude

arouses the mistrust of Quebec nationalists."

Many other hard-line sovereigntists quit the party after members voted in January, 1980, to shelve sovereignty as an election issue. Still, some prominent supporters of independence re-



Johnson: a takeover led by the 'lefts' *Péquistes*

main—among them, former cabinet minister and leadership candidate Bernard Landry: "It is the neo-sovereigntists, not the sovereigntists, who should be quitting the party," and Landry. In fact, support for the waging sovereignty movement is now splintered among the pq, the Parti Indépendantiste—a newly founded party that attracted fewer than 100 members to its first convention in 1980—and the Rassemblement démocratique pour l'indépendance (RDI), a 2,000-member movement that includes several ex-pq ministers. The six will decide whether to become a political party at a convention June 14. Said pq president Denise LeBlanc-Baxley, who quit the pq last year: "We are the

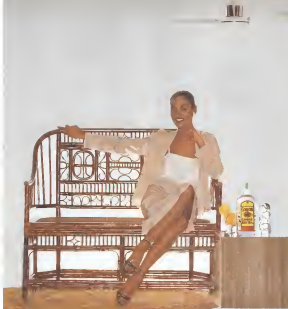
real *Péquistes*. But we cannot return to that party as long as those false *Péquistes* continue to lead them."

But while the pq ponder its long-term future, the party also faces more immediate problems, including declining membership and funds. Since the election, the party has laid off six of 37 permanent workers at headquarters. And to cope with its \$700,000 debt, all payments from the party's head office to riding associations have been cut. Party membership now stands at 153,000, about 10,000 less than officials had aimed to have after a 1983 recruiting drive and far below the pq's 1981 high of 203,000. Despite the current debt, the party's fund-raising drive this year has an announced goal of only \$1 million—less than half of the amount collected last year. And some members concede that the party may have trouble reaching even that target.

Those problems also extend to the party's public profile, which has suffered from the slowness and ineffective performance of the caucus in the national assembly. With 32 members, of whom eight are women and none of whom have served in opposition before, the pq opposition has offered slight resistance to Bourassa's 36-member Liberal government. Said pq MNA Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, a nine-year legislative veteran: "It is like looking from the other side of a mirror. Everything is familiar, but somehow quite different." But some former *Péquistes*, who remember the brilliant opposition that a six-member pq caucus provided from 1973 to 1976, say the problem runs deeper. Declared Gilbert Paquette, a former pq cabinet minister who quit the party last year: "You watch these people in the House and they are alternately laughable and pathetic. They simply do not know what they are doing." Seen party loyalists concede that Johnson often appears distracted and unprepared in the legislature. Yet so are donors that Johnson is in firm control. Said MNA Jacques Rochefort, a close friend of the opposition leader: "It is in his party, now and for as long as he wants it."

With the pq's limited resources and the persistent hostility between current and former *Péquistes*, few people expect the party's political resurrection to be easy. But many *Péquistes* say they are buoyed by their belief that ultimately the goals of the party will remain the same. "What has changed now is not what we want, but the speed with which we go after it," said Charbonneau. "Independence will always be a dream—but for now we must work at just getting what we can, a little at a time."

—ANTHONY WILSON/PHOTO in Montreal



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Toronto General Hospital's emergency room during last week's strike. Impasse

Walking out in Ontario

After five months of intense lobbying, approximately 11,000 Ontario doctors closed their offices last Thursday and Friday in protest legislation that would bar them from billing patients more than the amounts allowed by the provincial health plan. It was the first withdrawal of doctors' services because of medical negligence in Canada since the 1982 strike over its introduction in Saskatchewan. With about 4,000 doctors remaining at work, most of the province's 9.2 million residents were left with only emergency medical services available. However, the province passed without serious medical consequences.

Bill, with the Ontario Medical Association threatening an indefinite walkout by its members later this month, representatives of both sides acknowledged last week that the dispute was at a dangerous impasse. Said one president, Karl Myers: "There now seems to be a consensus for a suspended strike." Said Premier Donald Peterson: "It is not an effective way to make their point in this protest, but there is nothing I can do to prevent that." Peterson, who plans to proceed with passage of the disputed bill this month, refused to say whether his government would order an end to a full-scale doctors' strike.

The two-day walkout preceded the Ontario legislature's clause-by-clause debate of Bill 94, the Health Care Accessibility Act, which would ban extra billing—now permitted by just over

2,000 of Ontario's 17,000 doctors. Unless the practice ends before next April's deadline, Ontario will lose almost \$100 million in federal health-care payments that Ontario has withheld under the 1984 Canada Health Act for permitting over-billing. Alberta is the only other province currently forgoing federal medicine contributions by permitting its doctors to over-bill.

But both sides say that the dispute goes beyond monetary issues. Peterson said that the government will keep control of patients' rates because "we do not believe in one kind of medicine for the rich and another for the poor." Spokesmen for the OMA, citing a survey by the province's health department showing that 86 per cent of doctors do not over-bill, say that their major concern is that the billing prohibitions now represent the first step toward government control of medicine.

A Toronto Star survey conducted before the walkout showed that 88 per cent of Ontarians are opposed to extra billing, while almost 70 per cent of respondents would blame the doctors, not the government, for a strike. The OMA's policy is equally unpopular with some doctors. Said Dr. Philip Berger, a spokesman for the 150-member Medical Reform Group that supports the government: "The irresponsible leadership will only force the public to support the government in search of security."

—SHEILA AKINHEAD in Toronto

The men the Mounties got

The dockside crowd of Newfoundlanders greeted the Spanish sea captains with the derisive shouts usually reserved for villainous B-movie pirates. After a dramatic scene chase, an angry surficial anti-returned to St. John's harbor last week with two foreign trawlers on tow and escorted Captains Jesus Insula Barrera and Salvador Ordoñez to the city jail. The Spaniards, with their catch of 108 tons of cod—allegedly netted in Canadian waters—and four federal fisheries officials aboard, had tried to evade the police. The swashbuckling capture of the trawlers fired the imagination of the fishing waterfront shores. Said one bystander, who identified himself only as Harry: "It is exciting. These Portuguese, Spaniards and Basques they're all stealing our fish. I wish I could have been part of that chase."

The drama began on May 22 near the southern edge of Newfoundland's northern Grand Banks, where inspectors from the Cape Roger, a fisheries patrol boat, boarded the Amelita Maris and the Julio Melina. On the orders of the boat's owners in Spain, the trawlers refused to return to a Canadian port and instead set sail for the Azores. The Roger refused. St. John's and the star dispatched a patrol boat, the Leonard J. Cowley. Heavily armed, the Cowley overtook the trawlers two days later. The trawlers issued harmless diversionary explosions, then scrambled up the sides of the boats. But they denied Spanish reports that machine guns were used to bait the trawlers. RIFL, said Insp. Jack Lavers, "this case demonstrated that it is necessary to use whatever force needed to bring the ships back."

Meanwhile, at last week's NATO foreign ministers meeting in Halifax, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez and External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced that they would appoint a committee to resolve such disputes. And in St. John's, Romero and Ordoñez were charged under the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act with unauthorized entry into Canadian waters, unlicensed fishing and willful obstruction of a fisheries officer. By week's end, Barrera and Romero—fishermen of up to \$150,000 each if convicted—remained stranded in St. John's with their crews while the owners struggled to come up with \$400,000 in cash and sureties for the equipment—and the captains—release.

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First in the fight



Reynolds open fire

Less than a week after British Columbia Premier William Bennett announced that he would retire this summer, a Royal Credit backbender became the first candidate to succeed him John Reynolds. [West Vancouver-Howe Sound] said last week that he was entering the race because his supporters were pressing him to run. "My people are anxious," said the 44-year-old Toronto-born, Montreal-educated Reynolds, a former Conservative MP, open-line radio host and fast-food franchisee. "They can't wait to get going." But few observers expected Reynolds to mount a credible challenge. In fact, most predicted that he would be eclipsed as soon as better-known candidates emerged. The news man actively promoted as potential successors to Bennett as Secord leader Attorney General Brian Smith, Human Resources Minister Grace McCarthy, Bennett's former personal secretary Bud Smith and Tory MP Bob Wornat— a former Secord MLA. A leadership convention has been scheduled for July 28-29.

A costly celebration

It was Montreal's worst outbreak of violence since 1968, when fighting and looting followed a one-day police strike. The latest rioting broke out after the Montreal Canadiens captured the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup— their 25th— by defeating the Calgary Flames in Calgary on May 30. The reason for the violence, which involved more than 18,000 people and included the carrying of cars, the looting of 15 downtown stores and millions of dollars in damages, was less clear. But local politicians last week criticized the police force's handling of the violence. Although most of the rioting took place within four blocks of the St. Mathias Street police station, witnesses said the police waited more than two hours before intervening. The police have launched an internal investigation of their own, but Yves Lussier, chairman of the city's executive commission, said that he might order an independent inquiry by the Quebec Police Commissioner. Police were out in force, however, when, two days after the Cup victory and the riot, more than 500,000 people turned up for a jubilation—and peaceful—victory parade. But as angry Mayor Jean Drapeau, who skipped the event to attend a previously scheduled meeting in Quebec City, said that Montreal might face future such celebrations "if the streets cannot control their explosions of joy."

Court for a kidnap

On Sept. 23, 1983, two men posing as police officers lured Toronto businessman Sidney Jaffe into their car and transported him to a "trial on charges of sexual violence." Last week the former U.S. citizen finally won a measure of legal satisfaction. The Ontario Supreme Court convicted Daniel Keir and Thomas Johnson— actually a U.S. bail bondsman and a bounty hunter— of kidnapping after Associate Chief Justice Frank Callaghan dismissed the defense's main thrust: that the Americans believed they had a legal right to abduct Jaffe. During the 3½-week

trial, Jaffe testified that the bounty hunters had beaten him and threatened to harm his daughter if he refused to cross the U.S. border in Florida. He was convicted on 38 first-degree charges— and of jumping his \$37,500 bail— and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment. The abduction led to a diplomatic dispute with Washington, and Jaffe was finally released in October, 1983, when he returned to Toronto. "Kidnapping and things like that can't be tolerated in any society," said Jaffe, 61, after last week's trial. But at the same time, a Florida appeals court last week ruled that Jaffe could not recover \$100,000 (U.S.) that he had forfeited when he did not appear in Florida to face a separate fraud charge last year.

Swiss aid secrets

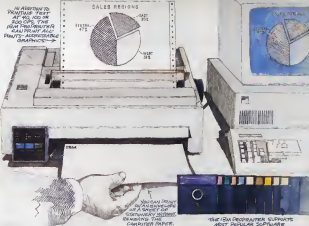
The secret diplomatic agreement between Canada and Switzerland was never announced in Ottawa. But a Montreal lawyer finally forced the government's hand. At a conference in April on Swiss investment in Canada at Ontario's University of Waterloo, lawyer Jacqueline Gold referred to a Canadian-Swiss memorandum of understanding that, in a time of emergency, would allow Swiss companies to bypass Canadian companies. Gold, a specialist in international law who represents the Montreal firm Phillips & Vinberg in Geneva, said that she had learned of the accord from Swiss businessmen. External Affairs spokesman Denis Tassier confirmed to *Maclean's* that such an agreement was signed in Ottawa on March 29, 1983. Although details have not been disclosed, Christian Desautel, first secretary of the Swiss Embassy, said state security laws required the Swiss government to prepare contingency plans in case of a European crisis. Gold Desautel, "The agreement does facilitate the transfer of certain Swiss firms and some of the personnel." Neither opposition party leader of the deal through parliamentary channels. Said New Democrat external affairs critic Pauline Jewett, "This is another example of the Mulroney government's almost paranoid desire for secrecy."

A diplomatic end



Mulroney 'short' post

In January, 1984—declared, "I was fired because I had no intention of leaving." His comments drew a quick response from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who said that Desautel had asked to step down before the end of the normal four-year tenure because of health problems. Mulroney, saying he was "tragic taken about" by the remark, said, "We did, everything Mr. Desautel asked us to do." But Desautel disputed that account, declaring that his health is "fine" and that he "would have been happy" to stay on in the post, which pays between \$79,000 and \$95,400 a year. But after a final cocktail reception in his home last Thursday, Desautel flew back to Toronto, where he plans to work as a consultant.



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Africa pleads its case

Out of Africa, mass reports—and television footage—of self-inflicted disaster. The pictures were haunting: twig-thin children, hunched, starving mothers, hollow-eyed families huddled in refugee camps. Around the world, nations and individuals responded with an outpouring of charity, supported by major

fund-raising efforts from Band Aid, a British recording project at Christmas, 1984, to Sport Aid, which substituted an international race Against Time on May 26. The resulting shipments of grain and medicine have already saved millions of lives in such sub-Saharan countries as Nigeria and the Sudan. Now the news have returned and the worst of the crisis has passed, but the underlying problems that produced the African nightmare—farm overuse, debt, in-managed economies to the burgeoning population—remain sadly unresolved. Last week, in an effort to address these problems, the United Nations General Assembly held a special five-day session, the first time the UN has ever focused on the economic needs of a single continent.

In the meeting, which brought together representatives of the world body's 150 member nations, was a response to a plan from the Organization of African Unity. The OAU asked the industrial nations to help finance a five-year plan for economic recovery by providing \$40 billion (U.S.) in additional aid for 1988 to 1996, an increase of about 130 per cent over current levels. The Africans also sought \$25 to \$30 billion in new debt relief, while promising to raise \$80 billion on their own. "A sick Africa needs a sick world," said the official OAU report, "and an Africa that remains stagnant or perpetually backward economically is a threat to the security of the world." Many Western countries expressed

sympathy for the African plight and praised their new emphasis on development free enterprise. But they refused to commit themselves to specific contributions—and strongly suggested that the amount of the OAU's requests was far too high.

Still, the Africans did not leave entirely empty-handed. In the session's

immediate praise James Grant, executive director of UNCTAD—the UN International Children's Emergency Fund—called it the "most successful" yet. He added, "If more donor countries came forward with the same kind of strong proposals and positive attitude toward African development, this special session will have been a tremendous suc-



Ethiopian children; Monique Vézina (below), calling a little light on a Dark Continent

opening day, Monique Vézina, Canada's minister for external relations, announced that Canada would suspend collection of African debt repayments of about \$550 million for 15 years. Most of the debt, which totals more than \$700 billion in all, is owed to the Canadian International Development Agency. Vézina declared that Canadians were "deeply touched" by the African crisis, but she said they believed that "emergency assistance for those who are dying of starvation is not enough." She declared Vézina "The people of Canada want us to move beyond the crisis to address its causes."

Vézina's speech was



"The help is surely needed: with the total African debt burden estimated at \$260 billion, some states are spending as much as half of their foreign exchange earnings solely on interest payments, leaving little to finance an economic recovery."

But perhaps the most encouraging sign for Africa came from the Africans themselves. To begin with, the states avoided their usual ideological quarrels, barely touching such flashpoints as South African apartheid. Instead, they followed the advice of the OAU's chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who said, "Here in mind the successful—the survival of

a continent, the recovery of Africa." African leaders also acknowledged that their own mismanagement of agriculture contributed to the continent's drought, which has ravaged northern countries from Senegal, as the Atlantic, to Somalia, on the Red Sea. In the past African governments have often encouraged farmers to grow such exportable cash crops as coffee and sugar to earn needed foreign exchange—at the expense of agricultural subsistence.

per cent, the yearly food production increased by at least 1.5 per cent. Senegal's Diouf described agriculture as the "priority of priorities for Africa." The OAU five-year plan would allocate about 45 per cent of its funds to the agricultural sector, including loans to countries for farmers. And, according to the OAU report, while the public sector will continue to play a key role—Ethiopia alone plans to double state farmland by 1994—"the

ed more centralized economic planning and collectivized farming. Yobi Noroson, first Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, attacked the "increasing neocolonialist exploitation" of Africa, adding that former colonial powers now want to use loans and credits in order to make African states bargain away their political independence."

But Gelfand, the Frank rock supermodel-turned-actress who, through Band Aid, Live Aid and Sport Aid, has raised an estimated \$40 million for African relief, said that he was not impressed by the superpower statements. On the third day of the UN session, Gelfand described the Soviet response as "derisory, cynical and laughable" and the American promotion of free enterprise as "unpolitical and neo-colonialist." As for the UN delegation in general, the lead singer of the Boomtown Rats referred to them as "things on representatives of things," adding, "All we are saying is, 'Please listen to what the feelings are saying.' That was an apparent reference to the 30 million runners in 76 countries, including Canada, who took part in the Race Against Time—what Gelfand called "a politics of blatted feet." The event's central figure was Omar Khalfi of Sudan who, starting from a theme relief camp in his homeland on May 27, made 39-km runs through 12 cities around the world, finishing with a 5-km lap through New York City where he carried a flickering torch to the UN's door.

Last week most UN countries did not take up that torch with enthusiasm. The lack of specific financial commitments deflated the hopes of many leaders on a comment that not only needed a drastic economic overhaul but, even with the new rainfall, threatened by food shortages. The drought there drove huge numbers of peasants into towns in search of food, but no supplies have been stocked. By fighting in northern Uganda and in Sudan from anti-government rebels inside Sudan. "The people are suffering," said Bishop John Malua, a grassroots leader in the town of Wan. "Every day more people come to us, and we have nothing left to give them." That message of Africa's agony is echoed in the faces that flicker across TV screens around the world. Last week's debate made clear that without massive outside help—and major internal reform—the dark days of the Dark Continent are destined to continue.

—BOB LEVIN with CAROL BRIDGES in New York and KATHY ATKINSON in Toronto



Race Against Time's Omar Khalfi: "a politician of Senegal's past"

ence. And governments have opposed the urban middle class by keeping agricultural prices artificially low, which has driven many farmers off the land and into the cities.

In addition, beginning in the 1960s many newly independent black states, ensnared of socialist policies, both huge—and hugely expensive—state farms that often proved more impressive as show projects than they were effective in producing food. As a result, Africa is growing less food per capita now than it did two decades ago. In fact in the 1970s, while Africa's population, now 660 million, grew at an annual average rate of those

positive role of the private sector is to be encouraged."

Many Western nations welcomed that pronouncement. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe praised the "growing mood of realism." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that African countries must abandon "discredited orthodoxy of state direction" and become more self-reliant. U.S. officials, who are planning budget cuts in overall foreign aid, made it clear that they could no longer make the request for more than the \$1 billion they already provide to Africa.

The Soviet Union, which provides mostly military aid to Africa, advocat-

Nakasone's vision

When Japan's prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, spoke to a joint session of Canada's Houses of Parliament during a state visit last January, he defined 1986 as the year that "may well determine our course toward the 21st century." And last week his political activities in Tokyo appeared to indicate that the 68-year-old leader may want to abandon the conventions of his own party and stay in office to guide Japan into the future. Nakasone's cabinet agreed to permit for a dissolution of parliament and a snap July 8 election. The rules of a Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) preclude a leader from serving more than two terms as prime minister. But none of the prime minister's supporters say that his popularity among voters may enable the prime minister—who has won every election in which he has been a candidate in his 40-year political career—to change the rules and win a third term.

Unconventional behavior is an integral part of the style of the country's charismatic leader. Some observers consider Nakasone to be a conservative

and deeply moral patriot who is a Sunday painter and a writer of haiku; the traditional Japanese verse form. To others he is known as "Mr. Weather-vane," an opportunist who is adept at making political acrobatics. And the deal

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's popularity and his ambition may lead him to an unprecedented third term

that he struck within his divided party last week showed the fineness of a master of backroom politics.

Nakasone's political stature has suffered at last month's Tokyo economic summit when he was unable to persuade other world leaders to co-operate in helping to reverse the rise in the value of the yen. Last year alone the price rose by 41 per cent against the U.S. dollar, a development that makes Japanese products more expensive on world

markets and threatens the health of the country's vital export industries. His domestic rivals took advantage of that setback by refusing to drop a 30-day notification period following changes in constituency representation. That procedure made it impossible to call an election for both houses—a so-called "double election"—in July. In fact, one LDP leader declared that the Nakasone era had ended. But then the yen began to fall, Nakasone's stock rose, and in a double meeting with senior party members he won agreement for an emergency parliamentary session in which his followers will try to waive the 30-day notification period and arrange just such a vote.

A simultaneous election in both the upper and lower houses of the Diet will lead to a higher-class-voter vote-burnt that would increase support for Nakasone and the LDP, which traditionally has trouble rallying its supporters to the polls. A clear victory for the LDP, a coalition of various conservative factions which has ruled the country for almost 30 years, would enhance the prime minister's chance of holding party beliefs that prevent a third two-year term. And in statements during his 36 years in power, Nakasone has made clear that it might take three terms to achieve his political goals. A lander dealer's son



Nakasone: a painter and poet who has mastered the art of backroom politics

who became a navy paymaster in the Second World War, Nakasone has said that he wants to lander Japan more in world affairs and provide it with a "new destiny." Since becoming prime minister in November, 1982, he has already changed the style of Japanese leadership, which has, with few exceptions, been more symbolic than real in the past, with substantial policy decisions left largely to bureaucrats.

In domestic affairs Nakasone said two state monopolies, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone and Japan Tobacco Industrial Corp., to private interests. And he established a commission to reform the rigid Japanese educational system. He has also increased defence spending and acquired international prominence on the world stage. He has become a close ally of President Ronald Reagan and he has tried to con-

vance the U.S. leader and others that he is striving to reduce Japan's current \$60-billion (U.S.) trade surplus with the world and buy more finished products from other nations, including Canada. Japan is Canada's second-largest trading partner after the United States, with two-way annual trade totalling more than \$11 billion.

Nakasone's vision of a future with Japan in a world leadership role was expressed in his speech to Canadian parliamentarians, when he outlined a "new global vision." That, he said, would involve improving the ties between the "two major civilisations represented in the world today, the Occidental and Oriental." His abilities is based partly on Japan's increasing wealth, with a gross national product already half as large as the U.S. GNP. As well, with \$120 billion (U.S.) spent abroad, Japan is the world's largest creditor.

Opinion polls have shown that Nakasone commands the support of 54 per cent of the electorate. And despite procedural obstacles and the many pretensions to his post, the man known as Mr. Weather-vane may once more find himself in power and able to further enlarge his vision for his country's future.

—PETER MCCELL in Tokyo

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Witwatersrand students and police: whips, clubs, dogs and tear gas

SOUTH AFRICA

The Boers' internal war

Rising international pressure, violence in the streets and threatening rhetoric made the national holiday seem like more of an occasion for grief than for celebration. With the approach of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of South Africa on May 31, the signs of a nation divided were everywhere. In Johannesburg, riot police used whips, clubs, dogs and tear gas to disperse university students and teachers—whites as well as blacks—who were demanding the release of a black student leader. Later they arrested 40 students and staff members of the mainly white Witwatersrand University.

At the same time, bulldozers razed shanties and flattened rubble left by the previous week's violence between conservative black vigilantes and young black militants. The fighting left 30 people dead and 30,000 homeless at the black Crossroads squatter camp outside of Cape Town. Pressure on Pretoria also increased from abroad. Denmark became the first Western nation to impose a complete trade embargo on South Africa because of its invasion on May 16 into three neighboring countries. And in Washington, state department spokesman Charles Redman said that there were "widespread charges of police complicity in the destruction and killing that has occurred in places like Crossroads."

On Saturday, Republic Day, 10,000 white Afrikaners rallied outside Pre-

toris at the hilly Voortrekker Monument—which commemorates the 1838 flight of their Dutch forebears from British colonization in Cape Province. Spokenes demanded even firmer enforcement of black segregation under apartheid laws. Said Eugene Terre Blanche of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement, one of several leaders who addressed the rally: "We don't ask the world if we are right. We are a reality in Africa and we will stay."

The attendance at the rally was smaller than expected, and there were no serious incidents, although a black member of a foreign television crew was ordered from the area. But it was the first time that the leaders of the few main far-right groups—who have bitterly attacked the ruling National Party for its cautious racial reforms—ever spoke at a single event. The group of President Pieter Botha had at first attempted to ban the meeting. But it relented when organizers assured it that the event would not be "political." But it was undoubtedly belated. Andreas Treurnicht of the Conservative Party and South Africa's whites "are in a struggle for survival and freedom," And, declared, Terre Blanche, flanked by black-uniformed supporters carrying flags with swastika-like markings, "this is our promised land. We don't have a right to give away our promised land."

—ANDREW BRINK with correspondence reports

SWEDEN

An evasive assassin

Three months after the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, police investigators have made little progress in their protracted search for his killer. The last firm lead emerged less than two weeks after the Feb. 28 shooting, when police detained a 30-year-old Swede on suspicion of murdering the prominent socialist leader. But just months later the suspect, Ake Lennart Viktor Gunnarsson, was cleared of all charges after numerous witnesses—including Palme's wife, Lisbet—failed to identify him as police inquired. Charging that the police had mishandled the case, K.G. Spensson resigned as judicial overseer of the investigation. And after Minister of Justice Sten Wickbom was accused of interfering in the police interrogation of Gunnarsson, the government appointed a commission to review the handling of the case. Said Stockholm Police Commissioner Hans Holmér last week: "The murder investigation is a nightmare. But I am optimistic."

Few Swedes share Holmér's optimism. Still, the 30-year-old lawyer's single-minded pursuit of Palme's killer has won widespread public admiration. Taking up permanent residence in the "Palme Room," a special office in Stockholm's police headquarters, Holmér often spends 20 hours a day directing his 145-member team and accumulating new evidence. His dedication is the talk here. Swedish newspaper to print a headline no ending. "Go to bed, Holmér!" Since the assassination, Holmér's police team has investigated 16 terrorist organizations. Among them was the European Workers Party (EWP)—a far-right group based in West Germany with links to the American radical publisher Lyndon LaRouche, to which direct suspect Gunnarsson once belonged. As well, police studied Croatian and Kurdish separatist movements, the left-wing Red Army Faction and neo-Nazi groups in the search for a political motive for the killing.

But last week, as police acknowledged that they no longer suspect foreign terrorists of carrying out the assassination, they turned their attention to a dwindling number of suspects. As a result, said police spokesman Leif Helberg: "I think we are closing in now."

—DAVID BARTAL in Stockholm

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A savage civil struggle

The 26 dead included 13 children between the ages of nine months and 14 years. Some were forced to kneel beside an unexploded ditch and then were shot in the back of the head. Others burned to death in their houses. The May 23 attack by Hindu Tamil guerrillas on the Sri Lankan town of Sriperisva—populated by members of the country's Buddhist Sinhalese majority—was only one savage episode in the island country's bitter and swiftly escalating civil conflict. Afterward, Gen. Singu Attagalla, Sri Lanka's secretary of defense, said, "Massacre is the only word to describe what happened in Sriperisva." But the minority Tamils claimed that no army offensive last month against their stronghold in the North had resulted in more than 90 civilian deaths. Said a statement from a group of prominent Tamils: "The offensive has been the most heinous and brutal of all army attacks on civilians."

During the past three years the war between the Sinhalese and Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil homeland—to be called Eelam—has

claimed at least 3,000 lives. And last month experts warned that the fighting was entering a new, deadlier phase. Then, a powerful bomb ripped apart an Air Lanka Lockheed L-1049 jet on Colombo's Katunayake International Airport, and 16 people died. Four days later another bomb destroyed part of the Central Telegraph Office in Colombo, the country's capital. The toll 11 dead and more than 115 injured. And last week a bomb exploded in a government food and soft drink factory in central Colombo, killing eight people, injuring 53 and shattering windows in buildings up to a kilometer away. Sri Lankan authorities attributed all three blasts to Tamil guerrillas.

Sinhalese and Tamils have lived in no uneasy accord on the teardrop-

shaped island off the southeast coast of India for over 2,000 years. But after the former British colony gained its independence in 1948, the Sinhalese majority—now 74 per cent of the population of 16 million—entered a confrontation course with the Tamils, who represent almost 20 per cent of the population. Unlike the Sinhalese, the Tamils invested more heavily in education than in land, and they held a disproportionate number of higher-paying jobs.

As a result, when a wave of Sinhalese nationalism swept the country in 1969, the Sinhalese-dominated government of then-prime minister Solomon Bandaranaike made Sinhala the official language—excluding many Tamils from education and positions of power.

Soon then, Tamils have claimed that they are being discriminated against. In the summer of 1983 racial tensions exploded into bitter riots that left 400 people dead. One year later Tamil guerrillas began identifying their counterattacks against Sri Lankan forces and eventually against



J. Jayawardene, former president of Sri Lanka

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Sinhalese civilians. As the situation deteriorated, the Indian government of Rajiv Gandhi stepped in to sponsor peace talks in mid-1985. But in those discussions both sides failed to reach any compromise. The reason, Tamils want the northern section of the country—where they are a majority—joined into one Tamil homeland with the East, where the population is evenly distributed between Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims. But although President Jassan Jayawardene has said he would be willing to discuss granting some federal autonomy to Tamils, he

has refused to negotiate on the question of unifying northern and eastern Sri Lanka into one Tamil state.

Many Sri Lankans say that positions have now hardened even more. For one thing, fierce battles last month between rival Tamil factions left the Marxist-oriented Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam—the most violent and hard-line of Tamil organizations—in firm control of opposition forces. Sudd Media Yarakulavan, a Tamil lawyer and member of the Tamil United Liberation Front, a moderate Tamil political party. "The government will now

face a coherent, unified, militant leadership with a proven track record." Indeed, the 3,000-strong Tigers have emerged from the fighting greatly strengthened and are widely credited with turning back the government's army offensive against Tamil bases.

In fact, the Tiger victory will make it even more difficult for moderate Tamils to negotiate with the government. And government spokesmen now say that the war may soon escalate even further. After the bombings in Colombo, the Sri Lankan parliament approved a government request to increase the military budget from \$269 million to \$450 million. Jayawardene has said that a negotiated settlement may still be possible. But, he added, if negotiations do not bring results, "we will have no option but to go for a military solution." And the president: "The curse of terrorism is plaguing our land. The main task is to eliminate terrorism."

Still, some Tamils charge that the government itself is engaging in terrorism—against Tamil civilians. Jayawardene's administration has been criticized by the government of India and Amnesty International for human rights violations because of widespread reports that its troops have gone out of control and are indiscriminately killing Tamil civilians. And one member of a Tamil citizens' group said: "We live in fear and panic. We feel very insecure." Some Sri Lankan officials flatly deny such accusations. But others admit that military abuses exist and must be corrected.

Adding to the divided country's problems is an uncertain political outlook. Jayawardene, head of the United National Party, has at least shown some willingness to negotiate with the Tamils. But the 78-year-old president has already served two terms and, under the country's constitution, cannot seek re-election. With elections expected sometime in 1990, observers say that the primary contender for the presidency is Bandaranaike's widow, Sirimavo, head of the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party and herself a former prime minister. But Bandaranaike has hinted her return to the political arena as an appeal to Sinhalese supremacy, and some experts speculate that she will not favor a negotiated solution to the Tamil problem. Declared Gubrey Gunatilleke, director of a social sciences research institute in Colombo: "I do not think there has been an active effort to seek a solution to the people. Her return will just make it worse."

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ISRAEL

Thatcher's ultimatum



The leader: Thatcher

Israel's right to exist then "we must find others who truly represent the Palestinian people." To that end, Thatcher called on Israel to allow municipal elections among the 1.3 million Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. But her remarks did not address Palestinian demands for self-determination. Commented the *Jerusalem newspaper Al Quds*: "As Palestinians, we say 'bye-bye Thatcher' easily as we do to all those who propose solutions that do not guarantee the minimum of Palestinian aspirations."

BRITAIN

Celebrating Amnesty

In 1961 British lawyer Peter Benenson learned that two Portuguese students had received seven-year prison sentences for making a public toast to liberty. In a newspaper article entitled "The Forgotten Prisoner" Benenson wrote, "If disgust and disapproval could be translated into collective action, something effective might be done." From that occasion as a result of political prisoners, Amnesty International arose. The London-based human rights organization currently claims 500,000 supporters in more than 100 countries. This week Amnesty marks its 25th anniversary with a "Conspiracy of Hope" musical tour across the United States. Musicians from around the world, including Canada's Bryan Adams and Nigeria's Fela Anikulapo Kuti—who was recently released from prison with Amnesty's help—plan to raise as much as \$5 million for the human rights group. "Amnesty reports are usually condemned, attacked and denied by the governments involved," said Amnesty spokesman David Lushkin in London. "But later, when the truth emerges, it usually becomes clear that we have underestimated the situation."

CHINA

The winds of change

For many older Chinese, the editorial in the *People's Daily* was a reminder of an earlier ill-fated promise of free expression and opinion. Last week on the 30th anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's "Hundred Flowers" campaign—a short period of open debate and artistic and scientific freedom ended in mass arrests of those who were too frank—the Communist Party-controlled newspaper declared that "wherever people's minds are fettered, both science and society become bogged down." Other press articles have recently been urging

freedom of debate on the law, politics, science and the arts. But the Chinese have learned to treat major changes in the country's intellectual climate cautiously. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, himself the victim of many frustrations in China's domestic policy, led one shift seven years ago when he closed down Peking's "Democracy Wall"—a forum of free and often unorthodox expression by wall posters in the country's capital—after he had previously encouraged free speech.

COLOMBIA

A leadership change

The Nevado del Ruiz volcano, which erupted last fall and killed 25,000 people, continues to rumble. The bullet-pocked facade of Bogotá's Palace of Justice is a reminder that 12 Supreme Court justices and about 90 other people held hostage by guerrillas last November died after government troops stormed the building. But on May 25 eight million Colombians went to the polls in a violence-free atmosphere of festivity and optimism. The winner, Liberal Virgilio Barco, 65, who beat Conservative Álvaro Gómez by more than 1.6 million votes—the largest margin in Colombian history—thereupon will have to deal with leftist guerrillas—who since 1984 have killed 25,000 people—32 per cent inflation and an unemployment rate of 14.7 per cent. But he has pledged to introduce agrarian reforms in guerrilla areas and a campaign to eradicate "absolute poverty." And a \$1.6-billion profit from increases in the price of coffee—Colombia's major export—will be used to develop oil and coal deposits. Many Colombians say that change will not occur overnight. But it is clear that the euphoria of election day symbolized the raised hopes of a country ravaged by both man and nature.

THE UNITED STATES

A new call to arms



Reagan 'dreads'

As the new U.S. Trident-class nuclear submarines, Nevada, arrived with 36 missile launchers, began its sea trials last week, President Ronald Reagan announced that he had ordered the dismantling of two 20-year-old Poseidon nuclear submarines, carrying 14 launchers each. That decision kept the grim arithmetic of the 1979 SALT II nuclear arms limitation treaty in balance and Washington in compliance with its terms. But Reagan also said that because of the "threat posed by Soviet strategic forces" the U.S. would no longer automatically restrict itself to weapons limits set out in the treaty. In fact, Pentagon sources added that the President—in the absence of new arrangements with the Soviet Union—is certain this fall to exceed SALT II's permitted number of B-2 launchers, effectively ending 14 years of compliance with nuclear arms limitation pacts that began in 1972 with the signing of SALT I. Said one state department arms control expert, who attributes Reagan's decision in part to alleged Soviet "cheating" on arms limitations: "Once out you cannot go back. This is not something you play footsie with."

The only real alternative to a bottle of Heineken.





Cockwell (left), Rytton and Ghert (above) "disavow critics" and a spokesman for equity building corporate power about

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

The empire strikes back

In Canadian business circles, Toronto's Rytton, the president and chief executive officer of giant Bracon Ltd., is known for his engaging style. But in recent months events have visibly eroded the composure of the man who helps to run the empire created by brothers Peter and Edward Bracon—commercial colossus that currently has an estimated \$50 billion in assets and control over a clutch of Canada's biggest companies. Increasingly, the usually mild, urbane Rytton is under attack for the methods that he has used to convert that funding conglomerate, and in particular for a number of controversial transactions involving Bracon's financial and nonfinancial arm. Next week Rytton is to answer a summons to appear before the powerful Commons standing committee on Finance and Economics to explain his group's actions, in a climate of mounting concern over the power and influence of the Bracon empire.

Bracon and Rytton, in an well-considered, dramatic chief spokesman, have become the focus of the public debate on a business practice known as self-dealing. That occurs when two companies controlled by a common share-

holder do business together. The practice becomes controversial when a financial institution controlled by a single owner is forced to do business with other companies also owned by the same firm. Such transactions are legal, but they have become the subject of heated debate in the business community and they are one of the chief concerns of the finance committee, which is investigating possible abuses

of corporate concentration. Marlin's has learned that Bernard Ghert, chief executive officer of the real estate giant Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd., used a critic of corporate concentration—recently gave committee members the names of two leading business figures who he said could provide examples of self-dealing.

Ghert named Richard Thomson, chairman of the Toronto Dominion



Bank, and Austin Taylor, chairman of the Toronto brokerage firm McLeod Young Weir Ltd. Marlin's has also learned that some of the deals the two men will be asked to discuss with the committee involve Bracon. Last week Taylor confirmed that the committee had attempted to contact him, but he said that he had not yet spoken to any of the men. He added that he would have little to tell the committee. Thomson refused to comment on his contacts with the finance com-

mittee or make any statements about Bracon because it is a major client of the bank. He said "Self-dealing is a problem. We've all worried about it." He added that when a conglomerate controls a financial institution, "it's so tempting" to indulge in self-dealing.

In his office on the 4th floor of the Commerce Court West building in downtown Toronto, the 51-year-old Rytton last week defended the actions of Bracon. He also upheld the actions of its sprawling network of about 50 affiliated companies, including a trust company and a merchant bank. He attacked critics, including some finance committee members, who have taken up a crusade against corporate concentration. "You won't look at somebody and say, 'You're bad because you're big,'" he said. "What you've got to do is eliminate the harm."

Cockwell is credited with revolutionizing Big Street's use of sophisticated stock moves, that rely on the private placement of preferred shares. One attraction of that new method of financing is that, because the shares are not sold to the general public, the transactions avoid many of the Ontario Securities Commission's regulations. In many cases the transactions were conducted between Bracon-affiliated

the Bracon brothers that Bracon would make a good acquisition and then engineered the purchase, the firm has grown from a Brazil-based electricity and transportation company with assets of \$4 billion to a conglomerate generating \$3.8 billion in revenues last year. Thomas Kavanagh, president of McLeod Young Weir, describes Cockwell as the company's undisputed "financial genius."

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Canada Trust's Laid's outspoken opposition to corporate concentration

Rytton added that Canadians have a tendency to be suspicious of companies and people who gain prominence. "Canadians tend to be suspicious people," Rytton said, adding that they "look at somebody and say he's too rich or he's too powerful and you've got to knock that down."

Under the leadership of Rytton and executive vice-president and chief operating officer Jack Cockwell, a South African-born acquisition, Bracon has stood out as an innovative firm ready to take risks in its search for better profits. In the seven years since Rytton, a Toronto corporate lawyer, first told

companies that Bracon companies also often bypassed the major underwriting firms by making the placements through their own subsidiaries. Examined at traditional underwriting firms agreed that Bracon forced them to take more risks—including buying an entire stock issue from the issuing client and then trying to sell it to investors—in order to earn their commissions. Said Kavanagh "Bracon was at the cutting edge of these changes and made a positive impact on the competitiveness and risk-taking of my industry."

The failure of several major finan-

cial institutions and the new-famous Greyhound affair have drawn attention to the ways in which large corporations deal with financial affiliates. In 1983 Greyhound Trust Co., owned by Leonard Borenberg, was at the centre of a web of several interlocking related companies that led to the collapse of those financial institutions. And last year two Alberta-based banks collapsed partly because of high-risk lending—some of it to associates. More recently, the federal government demanded confirmation of a strict self-dealing code before allowing Montreal-based Imasco Ltd. to take over Canada Trust Mortgage Co.

Bracon has diversified interests that range from breweries (John Labatt Ltd.) to mining (Imasco Inc.) and oil and natural gas (Western Resources Ltd., Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd.). At the same time, the group controls some powerful financial services firms, including Royal Trustco Ltd.—Canada's second-largest trust company—the Continental Bank of Canada, London Life Insurance Co., Wellington Insurance Co. and real estate giant Royal LePage Ltd.

But as Bracon has grown with remarkable success and speed, it has also created skepticism and criticism in some quarters. Members of Bracon's management team, said Thomas Brinkley, a financial analyst with the Toronto investment firm of Richardson Greenfields Ltd., "are certainly nervous, that's how they built an empire. These guys are the shareholders, it's the business, and their share now means they can do deals within the group more times than out. They have so much scope and control that it has got to raise some questions."

Three months ago Bracon's style attracted the attention of the finance committee. Armed with new powers to subpoena witnesses and determined to investigate self-dealing, the finance committee decided to investigate Bracon. The specific transaction under scrutiny was an initiative undertaken in March by Triplex Financial Corp.—a sprawling Bracon-controlled giant which in turn controls Royal Trustco. Triplex issued 34 million shares of common stock at \$30 a share. The sale was unusual because half of the issue was placed by Great Lakes Group Inc., a Toronto-based financial services arm of Bracon. Great Lakes then received a \$8-million commission for selling the stocks to Triplex's controlling shareholders—Bracon and the Bracon-owned Olympia & York Development Ltd.

The investigation was legal, but it appeared to ignore the rights of Triplex's minority shareholders, because funds invested in publicly traded Tri-

ice had been transferred to the loan of a fee to privately owned Great Lakes. A similar transaction took place in April when 20 million Brascan shares priced at \$55 were issued, with half of the shares being taken by Great Lakes for resale to Brascan's parent company, Brascan Holdings Ltd. Great Lakes' commission for that sale \$8 million.

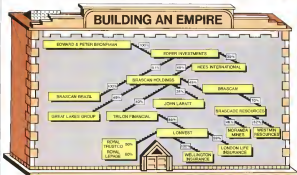
At the Brascan annual meeting in late April, some shareholders complained openly about the practice. They said that paying fees to one Brascan company for placing the

year added former Alberta premier Peter Lougheed and Toronto financier Conrad Black.

Brascan and its affiliates also have sizeable links with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government. In 1984 former industry minister Sushner Stevens named Ryton to the board of the Canadian Development and Investment Corp. (CDIC). Another Brascan executive, Paul Marshall, the president of Western Brascan, became the CDIC's chief executive officer. Those connections caused some concern in the financial community last year

his disagreements with Brascan. The problems in the Brascan-union relationship arose about two years ago when, according to Kierans, the investment broker was dropped as lead underwriter for Brascan-controlled Royal Trustco. More difficulties occurred last year during the hotly contested takeover of Union Katerpines Ltd by Toronto-based Unicorp Inc. Some Brascan companies had asserted Unicorp is the successful depositor, which Kierans had actively opposed in his role as adviser to Union.

After the Unicorp takeover, Kierans



stock with a third Brascan company effectively reduced the potential income available to minority shareholders. Ryton said that the internal financing method enables Brascan to raise money quickly and at the share price it wants. By using Great Lakes, which guarantees that it will buy unsold portions of the issue at the asking price, a Brascan company can issue its shares at a stable and higher price. Ryton told *Modern's* "That's why we get prices of \$55 and \$55 a share. The old way, I have no doubt the price would be \$25 or \$32. And then you tell me who's been hurt by that."

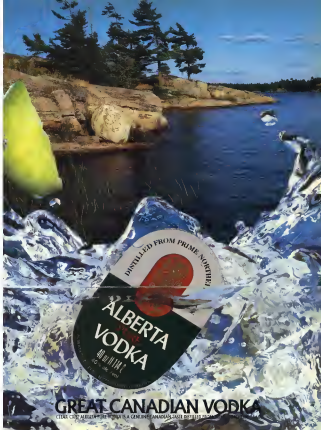
Some finance committee members say they are interested in Brascan's activities because of the firm's pervasive presence across a broad spectrum. The company's financial and political reach is reflected in the membership of its board of directors, which includes

when Brascan's Namuda Inc. decided to buy a 10 per cent interest in the Canada Development Corp. The CDC is a holding company in which the federal government owns shares, although it is committed to selling its holdings. Ryton declared that he had no advance knowledge of Namuda's intentions and that he played no part in arranging the deal. Ryton also pointed out that public service is a tradition at Brascan. His and Marshall's involvement with CDC is a voluntary basis—they act as the traditional "dollar-a-year men." Ryton was also chairman of the committee that raised private funding for Toronto's new domed stadium, St. Catharines, whose salary while he is with the CDC is paid by Western. "We're not trying to run the country. We're not trying to further our own interest in any way."

On Bay Street, Kierans is one of the few executives willing to discuss

said that he and Taylor, WPP's chairman, met with Ryton and Conwell to start again with what he called a "fresh slide." Kierans said that Brascan was not purposely putting new out of its business, but he added that "in all honesty we haven't seen any great evidence" of an improvement in relations between the two companies. St. Catharines "I would prefer that we had better relations with Brascan."

Now, Brascan faces scrutiny by the finance committee and three of its most influential members—chairman Donald Bensken, William Attwell and Paul McCrossan, three Ontario Tory MPs. The committee has objected to proposed new regulations for financial institutions involved in a government green paper. Those rules would permit industrial companies to broaden their ownership of financial institutions. As well, the committee strongly objected to the paper's position that



individuals or companies should be allowed to control trust or insurance firms. Instead, the committee recommended that the government restrict ownership of all large financial institutions, such as it currently restricts ownership in major Canadian banks to 10 per cent by any one shareholder.

The committee first began focusing on self-dealing during hearings in late April into Inco's takeover of Canada Trust. Members of its board testified that in 1984, Crestar had arranged deals with a subsidiary, Canada Permanent Mortgage Co., and with a third party, Bank of Montreal Lending Corp., in which funds in the trust company were indirectly used to benefit the parent's operations. The committee called on Inco's chairman and Ross Turner, the chairman and president of Crestar, to explain.

This week MacNaughton and Turner, as well as present and past details of the lending company, will make another appearance to clarify MacNaughton's earlier testimony. MacNaughton said in April that he did not know of any other deals resembling the 1983 transaction. Since then, MacNaughton has learned, the committee claims to have uncovered other similar transactions with Crestar.

When that hearing is completed, the committee will turn to Branson. Next week it intends to question Eytan, who angered some MPs when he did not show up for a scheduled appearance in April. The committee, which has already questioned a number of other executives of Branson-affiliated companies, plans to ask Eytan about a transaction involving a subsidiary of London Life Insurance and a subsidiary of cash-poor Noranda.

Branson has attempted to head off other legislation that threatens to limit its activities. When Ontario's Liberal government introduced amendments to the provincial Loan and Trust Corporations Act late last year, Royal Trust officials strongly opposed the bill. The legislation would prohibit self-dealing within related companies. And it would force Royal Trust to operate a separate company in Ontario that would not be able to participate in Branson group deals.

Before the bill was to be tabled in the legislature, a high-powered Branson delegation appeared, announced at Premier David Peterson's office to argue against the measures. A senior Ontario government official said that Peterson was so annoyed by the presentation that he ended the bill to be introduced the next day—50 hours ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, representatives from Branson and Royal Trust have continued to press Ottawa for a speedy intro-

duction of new legislation that would enshrine the right of industrial companies to control financial institutions. If that happens, Crestar would likely have to change its draft amendments to conform to the federal law. But the committee may provide strong opposition to the proposed federal version. Said Atwell: "I am firmer than ever on the idea that prohibiting industrial conglomerates from owning financial institutions is the only way to stop self-dealing."

Branson has become the lightning rod for an increasingly complex case. Last week an angry Eytan attacked the "adversarial media" and some "papa-papa" who were leading the attack on the company. Westminster's Marshall also defended

the company. In testimony before a business conduct review committee. Made up of outside directors, the committee is designed to ensure that there is no improperity. But Donald Hyatt, the retired lawyer who is chairman of Royal Trust's business conduct review committee, told Maclean's that Branson itself did not yet have a similar review committee. He added that his own committee could only review proposed transactions if they were referred by its constituent review committee in which Eytan and Michael Corbin, president of Royal Trust, sit.

Kluzak said that the debate has become too emotional. He added: "The never seen it happen that they [Branson] profited at the expense of the majority." But he added, "What is being done is defensible, but I'm not so sure that it's wise."

As he prepared to question Eytan, McGowan said that the committee has no intention of starting a witch-hunt. Said the MP: "No one's suggesting there's anything illegal involved in any of these cases. But even the gross paper pointed out that there was some gaping loopholes regarding regulation of financial institutions. But Mervyn Labin, the chief executive officer of Canada Trust, says that there should be a "complete ban on transactions involving the shares of related companies."

Eytan himself declared that the spirit of his enterprise will overcome any political obstacles to Branson's methods of operation. "We don't have souls, we don't promise a better tomorrow with equality for everybody," he declared. "If I can sell \$250 million

worth of shares, it means that I have a crowd and a reputation and that people are prepared to believe that."

Branson may only have broken some Bay Street conventions, some traditional ways of doing business. And in the end the debate may have less to do with legality than with what Canadians think is the proper conduct for a businessman and a politician.

—NARR NICHOLS and ANDY SHOOTER with THOMAS TUDHOPE in Toronto; MARK CLARK in Ottawa and BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

BUSINESS WATCH

Resisting the herd mentality

By Peter C. Newman

This is the week Jack Fraser joins the big leagues. Purchase of Canadian Corporate Management Co. Ltd. by Federal Industries Ltd., the management company he runs out of Winnipeg, has not only propelled Fraser into the \$1-billion sales club but moved him a place within the roster of Canada's important business decision-makers.

The \$145-million buyout, which netted \$52 million for the family of Walter Gordon, the former business minister, was ratified this week. Although Fraser and his tight-knit group of colleagues have quietly been building up a one-dominant group company (revenue jumped 150 per cent in 1984) for eight years now, the recent takeover marks Fraser a much more visible and viable enterprise. In buying the Gordon holding company, Fraser acquires control of Direct Film Inc., Royal Engineering and Office Machine Sports, Williams Stationers and Telex Systems Ltd., a London-based manufacturer of women's footwear.

Federal was incorporated in 1979 by the Selens, a family of leading Winnipeg power merchants. In the late 1960s the Selens and Lench families folded their grain company into Federal. A decade later surviving family members decided to get out of the grain business and sold off the company's divisions to the Prusins family for an estimated \$60-million cash—a step that pleased traders at the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange still resent Steve Skow, who was CEO at the time, decided that Federal should be turned into a management company. The promptly bought some corporate deals such as the White Pass and Yukon Corp. Ltd., Citron Calcein Ltd. in Vancouver and a book-order handling terminal on Bayview Blvd. Finally, in 1978 Federal's board of directors confirmed Jack Fraser as CEO and set off in a new bottom-line-demanded direction.

The Saskatoon-born Fraser, shortly after graduating from university, had started a small trucking firm that he sold to Gordon. He had also been involved in mobile home manufacturing and provision distribution and for a true west Hamford, Direct Film, a men's clothing store. At the time he joined Federal its annual revenues were barely \$100 million. By 1984, when it had been pushed to \$719 million. The real mark

of Fraser's management style is that eight years ago, when sales were only one-seventh as large, the company had 30 executives at its Winnipeg head office, now, the total is the same, including subsidiaries and a newspaper. "We were down to an even dozen for a while," Fraser told me in a recent interview, "so we have grown by 80 per cent, but I watch the administrative overhead like a hawk."

"We want to be a Great Canadian



FRASER: A NEW BOTTOM-LINE DIRECTION

Company," he says. "Our goal is to have sales of \$3 to \$4 billion by 1990, and for the moment we're right on strategy. We're focusing our skills on the management of diversity."

That diversity includes an airplane repair shop in Florida, a coal and oil-handling terminal at Thunder Bay, trucking companies in many parts of North America and petroleum distribution in the Yukon. Federal also owns major port facilities at Skagway, Alaska, equipped for transporting oil-

drilling rigs in northern Alberta, the steel distribution network owned by Max Theberge and a turbine aircraft engine plant in Winnipeg. From its original base of true-blue Winnipeggers, Federal's board of directors has expanded to include Peter Gordon, lately of Stolo Inc., and Bob Stollery, the Edmonton construction tycoon.

Fraser's management philosophy is a mixture of sophisticated concepts adopted from Peter Drucker and simplistic proscriptions that read as if they were straight out of *Panama* cartoons. What he finds least is being surprised by unexpected news from any of his profit centers. "Surprises are strictly for birthday parties," he says. His best corporate proscriptions that read as if they were straight out of *Panama* cartoons. "If any decision on this matter was published in *The Globe and Mail*, would it embarrass Federal's directors?"

What has turned Fraser from a conservative entrepreneur into a major contender is his ability to drive a hard bargain. His purchase of the Gordon empire at \$51 a share (barely over market value and clearly below break-up value) is only the latest example. In 1979 he bought the Rosebush Co. empire from the Thompsons for \$112 million—11 per cent less than its book value. Most of Federal's future growth is due to take place in the United States, so that by 1990 half of Federal's revenues will be generated outside Canada.

But neither that long-term trend nor the recent purchase of Canadian Corporate Management means that Fraser has the slightest intention of moving away from Winnipeg. "I resist the siren call of Toronto," he says. "It's important that some of Canada's high-profit companies stay headquartered around the country. There is a terrifying herd instinct in Toronto with its really terrible concentration of corporate power."

Curiously, the one event that Federal's careful long-term planning does not take into account is its takeover by another, larger conglomerate. The company is widely enough held that a takeover is a cold, second. "It's a mere game," Fraser admits. "Our best defense is a strong stock price that will drive back value. But if we don't want to lose the company, but if we do, we've put in a system of stock options so that the fellows around here can cash out with a little money in their jeans."

FROM GAGS TO RICHES

COVER

The defector pines nervously about the model room. Purring the weather blinds with his fingers, he casts a wary glance out the window. *Books of nobel novel* stand out corner his knee as he hovers in the documentary room and reveals the source of his fear. "We're talking a movie, highly sensitive commission," he says in a trembling voice. "From the moment you enlist, they control every detail of your career—your clothes, where you sleep, your choice of food, who you talk to, who... It's impressive."

The defector is Toronto actor Eugene Levy, a veteran of the TV comedy series *Scrubs*, who is now among the legion of Canadian comic actors making names in Hollywood. And his defector testimony is part of *The Canadian Conspiracy*, a mock documentary to air on CBC on June 8. Presented as an alarmist exposé by the fictitious American News Network, the 30-minute program eerily reimagines the pervasive influence of Canadians in American show business—especially in comedy. Although the conspiracy is a joke—scripted by Toronto's Robert Boyd—the influence is real. Canadians have developed a special talent for making American laugh. In the 1980s Canada's *Mick Bennett* created *The Nightly Show* and won the title of the King of Comedy. In the 1990s and 2000s comedians Wayne and Shuster graced *Shakespeare in the Park* on TV's *Ed Sullivan Show*—and became his most frequent guests. In the 1980s actor John Candy, rebelling a squeaky ball off his head in the hit movie *Stripes*, established a headbush on the big screen with his *Scrubs* colleagues. Meanwhile, Ivan Reitman's 1984 film *Ghostbusters*, because the biggest box office hit in the history of screen comedies.

Now, recently the Canadian comic invasion has conquered new terrain. Reitman (over 40) has embraced his reputation as one of Hollywood's top film-makers by teaming Robert Redford, Debra Winger and Darryl Hannah in *Lepidopteryx*, a comedy-drama set for release later this month. Offspring son of *Back to the Future*, who recently starred in the commercially successful *Swing Lake 24*, serves as executive producer for *Our Movie Saturday Night*, another comedy feature scheduled for test release in Canada this month. At the same time, a record number of Ca-

nadian actors have won starring roles in big-budget screen comedies this year—including the frenetic *Harve Mondel*, the groovy *Five Minute* Short and the curliest *Caddy*. Emerging from the improvisational

ground—everyone talks about the Canadian edge in Hollywood.

Even. Covering the market on screen comedy, Canadians are contributing American humor from the '90s stage as well. Alexander spent last



Mandel from the improvisational living line to sharpening up TV comedy's edge

long line of the cabaret stage, Canadian sharpened the edge of television comedy during the 1970s with such hits as *Scrubs* and *Saturday Night Live*. Now, as TV screens outposts them out to the big screen, their audience—and their humor—is becoming broader. Andrew Alexander, the Toronto-based owner of The Second City comedy company, which created *Scrubs*, describes Canada as a "phenomenal training

ground—everyone talks about the Canadian edge in Hollywood." Even. Covering the market on screen comedy, Canadians are contributing American humor from the '90s stage as well. Alexander spent last

"There is a tremendous over-exposition of Canadians in comedy here. I like to think of it as Canadian cultural imperialism."

What is so funny about Canadians? Possibly very little. And that may be the reason why they had to invent a series of humor—to relieve the mid-mannered severity of a nation living in the shadow of the United States. Gaudy, across the world, paraded in a star distance, some Canadians have become dual observers of American culture. North America's most devastating improvisers over the past two decades have been Canadians: Rich Little, Jim Carrey and, most recently, André-Philippe Gagnon. With the focus of a social perspective, mimicry becomes satire, a Canadian specialty. Observed Toronto's Martin Short, a veteran of both *Scrubs* and *Saturday Night Live*. "It helps to have a distance from what you're satirizing."

Most Canadian comedy stars in Hollywood are from *Scrubs*, the television parody that is still in syndication two years after its cast disbanded. Four *Scrubs* alumni—Rick Moranis, Andrea Martin, Joe Flaherty and Eugene Levy—are co-starring with Rob Williams and Peter Onorato in *Club Paradise*, which opens next month. Filmed in Jamaica, it is a comedy about tourists trapped in a resort on a stormy night—and studio management. Also, *Scrubs*'s Candy and Levy star as two bawling security guards in *Armed and Dangerous*, which ended production in Los Angeles last month. Another *Scrubs* graduate, Catherine O'Hara, will appear in *Homefront* this summer, providing comic relief with Jack Nicholson and Meg Ryan. And Short is now filming his first feature, *Three Amigos*, a \$10-million comedy-adventure in which he shares top billing with Americans Steve Martin and Chevy Chase.

Fortuitous. One of the writers behind *Three Amigos* is Lorne Michaels, the Toronto-born creator and producer of TV's *Saturday Night Live*, which became one of North America's most fertile sources of comic talent in the past decade. While the New York-based Michaels revolutionized late-night television with a live show that

defined network censors, Reitman answered a formula for making blockbuster film comedies in Hollywood. In fact, between Michaels in TV and Reitman in film, Canadians who scarcely knew each other became two of the most influential comedy moguls in America. And Michaels's show became Reitman's favorite film, won after *SNL* made American John Belushi and Bill Murray cult heroes, Reitman's film helped to turn them into movie stars.

The original source for much of the talent harvested by Michaels and Reitman was The Second City, the theatre-



Judy Lompre, Levy, Candy, K.C. Minkler and (seated) Michaels' brother Harold

company based in Chicago which Time magazine called North America's "temple of satire." Founded in 1959, The Second City established a Toronto colony in 1971 in a restored-old brick building. Also, *Scrubs*'s Candy and Levy star as two bawling security guards in *Armed and Dangerous*, which ended production in Los Angeles last month.



were among the actors who formed that first company *SNL*'s decade comedy—mixed with the fringe culture's taste for the humor was tantamount to a practical joke played on television by the rock 'n' roll generation. It redefined the boundaries of what was permissible. When Michaels created the controversial *Saturday Night Live* in 1975, he recruited stars from both the Chicago and Toronto troops.

And Michaels was born and raised in Toronto's affluent Forest Hill neighborhood. He was Lorne Lipowitz, then, the son of a successful Toronto businessman who owned a chain of restaurants when Lorne was only 14. A friend of his recalled that the boy grew up with a passion for "the Beatles, acid and mushrooms." He also grew up with a close connection to one of TV's most venerable comedy teams—Wayne and Shuster. Lorne's high school sweetheart, and later his first wife, was Rosie Shuster, daughter of comedian Frank Shuster, who became a saraposte father to him. He recalled the older comedian. "Lorne used to occasionally live at our house." In fact, it was the Shusters who suggested Lorne change his last name. Lipowitz struck them as impractical for their son-in-law's intended career in show business.

With his *SNL* cohorts, Michaels overrode the safe conventions of TV north comedy, that Wayne and Shuster established in the early years of television. Said Johnny Wayne. "They considered themselves a lot more revolutionary and more irreverent than we could be—or wanted to be." Still, Wayne and Shuster were innovators in their own time. Trained as dramatic actors, they brought realistic costumes, cinematic sets and elaborate scripts to Sullivan's otherwise barren vaudeville stage. As Wayne recalled, "It was fairly ironic compared to the kind of comedy he used to have on any given night in an Italian restaurant in front of the girls."

Like Wayne and Shuster, Michaels launched his career on CBC Radio, where he wrote and performed a national comedy show with partner Hank Pomeroy in 1967. The two men then worked in Hollywood as writers for several comedy shows, including

Laugh-In, before returning to Toronto in 1960 to produce and perform 10 variety specials for CBC-TV. Along with various titles, including *The Mart* and *Lorne Torrie Hour*, they occupied the same Sunday-night time slot that Wayne and Shuster had traditionally held. Said Shuster: "The CBC was the best financing I could have had. I was given tremendous freedom and very little budget. What we couldn't afford, we had to make up."

Still, unlike Wayne and Shuster, Michaels considers the state of staying in Canada "irrelevant"—as interesting as whether you should live in New York or L.A. (He lives in New York.) Asked if he is a Canadian sense of humor, he replied: "It just comes from spending too much time outdoors."

Healing around their tv sets in the 1960s and 1980s, many of Canada's future comedians grew up watching Red Skelton, Lucille Ball and Jackie Gleason as American tv shows. But they also saw some British exports—including the cerebral and irreverent *Monty Python's Flying Circus*. In creating *SCTV*, Michaels found *Monty Python's* surreal sense of satire with the broad physical style of American sketch comedy. He said he deliberately broke a cardinal rule of network television "by going over the shows to those at the top of the class, the bright ones." The show had its edge in the 1980s, but in the early years, said former *SNC* writer Bruce Shacter, "we were video guerrillas. And some of the material still came from having a foot in both Canada and the States." Shuster, now living in New York and writing a screenplay for Hollywood's Golden Harvest, still relies on her Canadian perspective. Said Shacter: "I'm always proud to be an alien. As an outsider, you can always be a little more absurd or surreal."

While Michaels rode the crest of *SNC's* popularity, Toronto's Second City troupe embarked a new wave of television satire without leaving behind its locally professed *SCTV* was first broadcast on the Global network in 1976, then on the CBC. In 1981, *SNC* picked up the show and it became the first Canadian series to air on an American network. Stranded in an unfavorable time slot (1230 a.m.), *SCTV* performed poorly in the U.S. ratings but received 13 Emmy nominations, two Emmy Awards and critical raves. The *Los Angeles Times* said that it was "the best comedy show on TV—maybe the best one in TV history."

SCTV parodied television from a distinctly Canadian viewpoint. Set in a mock tv station in the fictitious backwoods of Maineville, it retained show business by reducing it to a petty scale. The show was full of paradoxical characters, leopard-skin-suited Andrea Martin as cocking video manager

Keith Frickley, Levy and Flaherty as hapless anchorman Earl Greenbert and Floyd Robertson bickering over the news, platinum-wigged Catherine O'Hara as self-obsessed rock singer Lola Heatherston, John Candy as a snacking jacket playing drunken lecher Johnny LaBouc, and Martin Short with his hair in a quiff as growling Ed Grimley—"going mental," as he described it, after his triangle lesson.

Of all *SCTV* characters, the most popular were *The Great White North's* McKenna Brothers (Thomas and Marsica). They went on to make a record album and a movie—and at the height of their popularity the two men celebrated their "brotherhood" with by lending a parade through Toronto. The McKenna Brothers were created as a joke of Canadian culture when the CBC asked *SCTV* for an event series. Michaels said, "I was literally born in 1968. Explained Thomas: "The show was al-

most exclusively written, performed and produced by Canadians, so we said, 'What the hell do you want us to do?' Sit in front of a map of Canada, put on togas, drink beer and eat back bacon!" And we did. Both of us were surprised when it caught on." In fact, it took off—and its success, Thomas added, "because it put in the act for the other performers."

Gossamer. Unlike *SNC*—where comedians often cracked under the pressure of producing a live show from New York—*SCTV* maintained some harmony. Because they taped their series in Canada, said Levy, "you could go to work, do a network show and come home to dinner without missing in contact with all the sketch laughs." Now that the show's cast has disbanded, its members remain a close-knit family, in some cases literally. Short is married to Nancy Delman, sister of Andrea Martin's husband,

Bob Delman, who was a writer on the show—as was Short's brother, Michael. Said Hollywood producer-director Harold Ramis, former chief writer at *SCTV*: "These people are really nice, and the bonds of friendship go back a long way. Everybody has dealt every body else." Most of the *SCTV* alumni—Candy, O'Hara, Martin, Levy, Short—continue to live in Canada while commuting to Hollywood. Even Thomas, who now lives in Los Angeles, says that he will never sell his Toronto house. He added, "I couldn't myself as a Canadian in the sense that if there's an earthquake in Los Angeles, I'll be able to go home."

Short. Meanwhile, Second City Inc., the corporation that founded *SCTV*, continues to expand under new Canadian management—Toronto's Alexander, 42, bought Second City Inc. from its Chicago owners last year. Second City stages in Chicago, Toronto and



Three faces of Andrea Martin, a cackling, leopard-skin-suited video manager

London, Ont., gross \$7.5 million a year, while *SCTV* syndication revenues from Canada, Australia and the United States add another \$15 million. As well, about 5,000 students participate annually in the theatre's workshop program. Said Alexander: "That's how we find our talent. Nobody else is making that kind of effort."

Canada seems to possess an irresistible supply of comic resources. The President's Council on the Arts, in a 1984 report, noted that the American pay-TV channel Showtime, with annual revenues of \$6 million, continues to create new outlets for stand-up comedy. York York's clubs are due to open in Vietnam this month and in Halifax in July. And stand-up comedian Jerry Jacyk, a 39-year-old former singer from London, Ont., has received numerous U.S. offers since she won a \$200,000 (U.S.) grand prize on the TV amateur contest *Star Search*. The show's most generously advanced to explain Canada's comic edge is that the country is a nation of observers. Said York York's owner Brenda "Comedy has always been the province of the outsider. It has been dominated by Jews, who were both within the system and outside the system." Canadians are now in a similar position. "We have grown ironic distance that we don't feel morally bound by the conditions of the American empire that we're close enough to know what we're commenting about."

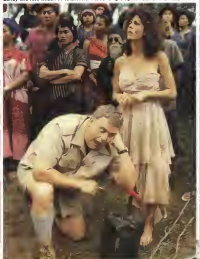
Comic Canada relief and serious commentary seem to be two sides of the same coin-headed Canadian coin. One face might belong to comic actor Leslie Nielsen, the other to his brother Burt, Canada's dapper prime minister. The *Conspiracy* program includes a clip from the movie *Airplane!* showing the pilot (Leslie Nielsen) greet a Pan-Am plane as he assures his passengers that everything is under control—and a second clip shows a police-based York Nielsen stammering for an indefinitely long time while trying to parody a question in the Commons. The *Conspiracy* alleges a connection.

Ultimately, Canada's sense of humor hinges on the country's institutional irony. Said *SCTV's* Catherine O'Hara, "There's so much going on in the States, it's hard to parody in Canada, because things are taken seriously, there is something to rebel against." Canada, she added, "is a good straight man."

SCTV cast in 1982, recently the Canadian invasion has conquered new terrain



Candy and Rita Wilson in *Whiteboard*, rebounding a squashed bad off No hard



—KEVIN D. JOHNSON in Los Angeles

THE KING OF COMEDY

COVER

It was April Fool's Day, but in Hollywood film-club Ivan Reitman was in no mood for fooling around. He was at Universal Studios trying to complete his latest film, *Legal Eagles*, in time for release this month across North America. With a \$45-million budget and the blue-chip names of Robert Redford, Debra Winger and Danny Hansen, a lot was at stake. Reitman spent the morning darting in and out of three editing rooms like a general commuting from front to front. At noon he paused for lunch, briefly. He slid his lucky friend behind the wheel of a grey Jaguar sedan and drove a short stretch of freeway to Art's Deli in Los Angeles, where he ordered a diet cream soda and a corndog beef sandwich. To a casual observer, there was little to indicate that the boyish-looking Canadian with bulging eyes and a slightly buck-toothed smile was one of the most successful comedy directors in Hollywood.

King At 36, Reitman is the box office king of American film comedy. *Ghostbusters*, which he produced and directed in 1984, earned \$316 million and became the most lucrative comedy in movie history. Reitman also produced the previous record holder, *National Lampoon's Animal House*, which grossed \$220 million and became the prototype for a new generation of youth-oriented movies. Even his more recent hits, *Stripes* and the Canadian-made *Meatballs*, have been immensely popular. Turning such talents as Bill Murray and John Belushi into box office gold, Reitman has acquired a reputation as a movie mogul with a Midas touch. But he is also a director obsessed with his craft, a perfectionist involved in nearly every aspect of making a movie, from conceiving the script to marketing the final product. "I take what I do really seriously," the

producer-director told *Maxim's*. "I try real hard to do it better than anyone else does."

Reitman's films have rarely received critical acclaim. And their more memorable scenes—the food fight in *Animal*

House that makes a movie work."

Over the past decade other filmmakers have tried to duplicate the Reitman recipe. Obvious mistakes include *Police Academy*, *Rollerball*, *Party and Avenue of the Stars*. But Reitman's latest film, *Legal Eagles*, marks a radical departure. Rather than create another adolescent fantasy with an ensemble cast, he has directed a true, of glamorous stars in an adult comedy-thriller. As he explained, "It was important for me to find another means of making people laugh."

Legal Eagles is a tale of murder and fraud in the art world, a comedy of relationships rather than jokes. Reitman aimed for subtlety—and went to unusual lengths to achieve it. In an antiquity set at Universal, he hung authentic paintings by such masters as Picasso and Miro. With the stark realism revealing the value of the paintings—Reitman received \$5 million—the movie is clearly a class act. *NEA*, Reitman took nothing for granted. He test-screened *Legal Eagles* six times while it was being edited in order to gauge audience reception. Said one *Reitman* associate: "It's not a test screen a film like Ivan. It's even worse if there are regional differences in reaction to the jokes."

When Reitman's singular dedication is noted in the most critical of his underground family. The Reitmans had their native Czechoslovakia in 1960, shortly after the Communist takeover, hiding under the floorboards of a taphouse. His parents gave four-year-old Ivan tranquillizers to keep him quiet. Arriving in Austria, they had trouble making him up. "For a while," Reitman recalled, "they were concerned they might have killed me. When they finally let a candle, I was lying there with my eyes wide open—but not cold." The family eventually emigrated to Toronto,

where Ivan became a mediocre student with a loan interest in show business. At Elmhorst's McMaster University, he majored in music—but also took over McMaster's film club and directed a series of plays. In his second year, after winning an award for composing religious choral music, Reitman persuaded a music industry sponsor to send him to a summer course at the National Film Board in Montreal, where he made his first movie, *Gusar* (Thump—a 40-minute patchwork of live action and animation based on his own

not slow him down. In 1973 he scored his first commercial success with *Conrad Gault*, a humorous B-grade horror film about man-eating women. He took it to the Cannes Film Festival where, he recalled, "We put salesman posters all over the main drag to lure buyers into the theatre." *Conrad Gault* won worldwide distribution and became a cult classic—an *old Shivers*, a horror picture which Reitman produced with Toronto director David Cronenberg.

They found a growing market for B-movies with an ironic twist, a young

—as he said on to form the nucleus of ACTV. Reitman made his own brief excursion into television at Toronto's CITY TV, where he produced a few weekly variety shows. *Gross-Out*, a parody of *The Price Is Right*. The show's off-stage assassin was *Ghostbusters*—he Dan Aykroyd.

Fan By that time Reitman had become a fan of the American satirical magazine *National Lampoon*, and he proposed a *Lampoon* movie. But after the publisher told him that he would prefer a stage production, in 1974 he-



Redford, Hansen, Winger, (below) Reitman (centre) with Aykroyd on *Ghostbusters* and flanking other ways of making people laugh

sound track. Reitman launched his next film after returning to McMaster is the full *Overstuffed*, a 20-minute, 16-mm documentary for the student council. After the CBC broadcast it, he received an executive at 50th Century-Fox to blow it up to 35 mm and show it as a short in theatres across the country. Meanwhile, he had taken over the university's film club and turned it into a profitable venture.

Best With club success, in 1969 Reitman produced his first full-length feature, a 16-mm experiment in soft-core pornography called *Columns of Sex*. Although not explicit by normal standards, it created a scandal. Hamilton police seized the movie and Reitman was convicted on an obscenity charge and fined \$500. "It was a terrible mistake," he acknowledges. "And it typed me a certain way as a farcical point in my career." But it did

advance that would later appreciate the parody of television's *ACTV* and *Saturday Night Live* in the late 1970s. In fact, the two stars of *Conrad Gault* were Andrew Martin and Eugene Levy, who—along with fellow McMaster alumni Martin Short and Dave Thomas—

produced *The National Lampoon Show*, a hit series that toured North America for six months. Its cast included future comedy stars John Belushi, Bill Murray, Goldie Hawn—and Harold Ramis, who would later co-write Reitman's four most popular films. Said Thomas: "Harold is responsible for a good view. In Hollywood he is revered the same way Neil Simon was 10 years ago—and Ivan was very smart in coming up with him."

Reitman's first project with Reitman was *National Lampoon's Animal House*. Reitman served as producer, but studied executives chose the more experienced John Landis as director. Said Reitman: "It was very frustrating to me I knew that the movie was going to be a hit and that the director was going to get the credit." The week after *Animal House* was released he began directing the

comedy *Murphy's* at an Ontario summer camp. It starred Ed Murray as a camp counselor—although Murray did not agree to join the cast until three days after the shoot was under way. “I kept working on him,” said Reitman, “and he kept saying, ‘Yeah, you’ve never directed anything.’ I basically told him, ‘Look, it’s going to be a Canadian movie, so it’s fairly as one will see it, and if it’s good you’re on your way!’” In fact, *Murphy's* became the surprise success, but at 1976 and it grossed \$79 million. Its success gave Reitman the credentials to direct Murray and Barnes in *Stripes*, a Hollywood comedy about the military which grossed \$218 million.

Success After completing two less successful films, *Henry, Henry*, an animated rock musical, and *Space Hunter*, a sci-fi science fiction feature, Reitman made *Ghostbusters* in 1984, a restoration cartoon that turned cynicism into the latest bona fide comedy. Reitman, who had made a serious study of personal disturbances, wrote the first *Ghostbusters* script, filled with technical jargon. One laugh at Art’s (Belmont) interview, Reitman asked Aykroyd to team up with Raimi to re-write it. Said Raimi: “Sometimes you’ll get together three good people who are really only one man. Ivan always goes for the big laugh, as opposed to making it go more and more.”

Reitman agrees to have turned film comedy into an exact science, but an element of risk remains. None of *Ghostbusters* producers, including Reitman, was sure that its most monumental joke—the 110-foot Sty Sty Puff mallow man—was truly funny in the end, he called the hearts of moviegoers “helped make *Reitman* one of Hollywood’s most bankable directors. His success was acknowledged in Canada, where the Academy of Canadian Cinema honored him with a Genie award last year for “outstanding contribution to the world of comedy.”

Reitman moved to Los Angeles several years ago, where he lives with his wife, actress Robert, his Canadian wife, who he married in 1976, and their two children. He says that Canada was a “wonderful place for me to start making films.” But he added “I want

to make a major impact in a worldwide moviegoing audience. That’s why I have never taken Canadian nationalism seriously.” Still, following most of his career he has maintained loyalty to his early Canadian collaborators. One of his two executive producers in *Joe McIntosh*, a former University of Toronto lecturer, and two McMaster colleagues, Daniel Goldberg and Len Blum, co-wrote several of his screenplays. While working on

ing his stars from the dark astral fringe of *Saturday Night Live*, Reitman rehearsed their energies for the big screen. Murray, who has starred in three Reitman comedy hits, is the leading example. “Elly,” said Reitman, “is always presented in a very optimistic way in my films—as opposed to everything else he has done in his life.”

Always faithful to a proven contender, Reitman had planned to cast Murray in *Legend*, adapting him with Dennis Hoffman. But Hoffman chose instead to make a film with Warren Beatty (*Father*), while Murray decided to take an extended vacation in Paris. Meanwhile, Reitman had approached Reitman with a script for a romantic comedy. Reitman found it engaging and suggested he do *Legend*. Hoffman refused. When Reid offered to starring in a male “buddy” movie, Reitman added a romantic subplot to the story by making Winger and Hoffman his partners. In *Legend* *Legend* is a hit, Reitman will have demonstrated that he can escape his youth-comedy formula. Still, Aykroyd is busy writing a script for a *Ghostbusters* sequel.

When making a movie, Reitman measures his own laughter as the test of what is funny. After lunch at Art’s, he hurried back to one of the offstage rooms at Universal. Watching the small screen, he kept remarking a scene where Winger and Hoffman—both playing lawyers—discuss getting forces to defend a suspect (Hoffman) in a murder trial. “It would be funny,” Reitman told his film editor, “if we could go from the last shot of him trying to decide if he should join up with her to the shot of him working with her. That’s the laugh I’ve been looking for.”

Reitman disappeared into another room while the editor carried out his instructions. A few minutes later he returned to view the re-edited scene. When the cut arrived, he chuckled quickly. It was not a puffin, not even a full-fledged leader, but it was a spontaneous, comfortable laugh. Film’s kind of comedy was one joke richer—and still waiting.

—BRUNO D. JOHNSON in Los Angeles



A scene from *Ghostbusters*, a summer comedy formula that did it for Reitman.

Stripes in Toronto they placed Reitman at Los Angeles almost every day to read him frank pages. Like many of his co-workers, Hoffman and Goldberg insist that, despite his image as a movie mogul, Reitman is in fact an unusually dedicated filmmaker. Said Goldberg: “Ivan savored the freedom, and he gets a burn rap by being lumped together with his imitators. He says, ‘What kind of movie do I want to make?’ rather than, ‘What do these movies want to use.’”

Obscure: Reitman’s boyish lack of cynicism may help to explain his success. Unlike most of the comic actors he has worked with, he seems genuinely to share the middle-class values of his audience. His sense of humor leads to the alienation of satire. “Ratlin,” said Dave Thomas, “always takes the white bread of the audience out in the cold, smothering their heads. Ivan knows how to get people out of their chairs cheering and laughing.” Recruit-

AN ALL-STAR COMIC TEAM

COVER

MARTIN SHORT

He typifies what comedy writer Boaz Shanon calls the “rationalist-like” quality of Canadian comedians. As a cast member of *SNL* and *Saturday Night Live*, Martin Short has impersonated such diverse celebrities as Kathleen Hepburn, Jerry Lewis and Pierre Trudeau. He became well-known for his original characters—altruistic singer Jackie Rogers Jr., wackybeat TV host Brook Lunden and hyperkinetic Ed Grimley. Grady became so popular that Short was recently offered \$1 million to play him in a TV soft drink commercial (he turned it down). Now completing his first feature film—*Three Amigos*, with Steve Martin and Chevy Chase—Short, 36, will star in a new film produced by Chevy Chase’s Steven Spielberg. As Grimley often remarks, “That’s pretty decent, I must say.”

JOHN CANDY

On the outskirts of Los Angeles, on a hilltop overlooking the hills of the San Fernando Valley, John Candy was up to his ankles in trash—shoot- ing a scene at the city dump for *Armed and Dangerous*, a comedy scheduled for this summer. Earning nearly \$1 million a gig, he can afford to tolerate a little degradation. But Candy’s career has been less sweet than the sun suggests. None of the three films he starred in last summer—*Breaker’s Moon*, *Volunteers* and *Summer Rental*—were critical or commercial hits. Movie producers have tended to cast 29-year-old, Toronto-born Candy as a jolly fat man in the style of John Belushi, who died in 1982. But Candy, “The epitome of doing a good thing with the best of them,” said Candy, “I know I can do more. And I’d like to be able to show it.”

DAN AYKROYD

Ghostbuster Dan Aykroyd, 33, had an unlikely training for comedy: he studied ornithology at Ottawa’s Carleton University. But in 1970 he set aside a career in crane-busting to join Toronto’s fledgling Second City comedy troupe and open a late-night comedy bar. In the 1970s Aykroyd became famous as John Belushi’s comic accomplice on *Saturday Night Live*. And together they named a delinquent song-and-dance act into a hit movie, *The Blues Brothers*, in 1980. An avid student of the occult, Aykroyd wrote the original script for *Ghostbusters* and is now writing a sequel. Interviewed on the mobile phone in his Mercedes-Benz as he drove through Hollywood, Aykroyd said the sequel is “top secret.” But he added: “It’ll go beyond busting ghosts. With 11 known places of psychic energy, it’s wide open.”

DAVE THOMAS

Quick-witted Dave Thomas, 35, became famous as dim-witted Doug McKenken on *SNL*’s *The Great White North*. After he and Rick Macaulay, who played his brother, Bob, made the movie *Stranger Than Paradise*, they starred with McKenken again and parlayed into a sitcom. Thomas is now working with Second City producer Andrew Alexander to create a U.S. television pilot for a late-evening sitcom, new program titled *Nightcap*. At *SNL*, Thomas has left the air and *Saturday Night Live*’s comedy troupe in the corner of the living dead. Thomas continues to shake the free of late-night TV. But he says it is hard to sell new ideas in Hollywood, especially when the buyers “assume that people are dumb bastards with bags of hammers for brains.”

CATHERINE O'HARA

At *SNL*, her best-known character was Lita Heatberton, a brashly nightclub singer. However, in the corner of the living dead, Catherine O'Hara's comedy career started at 13, when she joined Toronto's Second City theatre. Now 32, she says she faces a constant struggle against typecasting. “The parts I get offered are for characters who turn into nymphomaniacs,” Bill O'Hara has recently teased up with one of Hollywood's brightest stars. Working for director Martin Scorsese last year in *After Hours*, she provided some of its familiar moments as the adrift sex-crazed taxi driver who chases the hero through Manhattan. And this summer she appears with Jack Nicholson and Meryl Streep in *Northbound*. Said O'Hara: “I wish I hadn't played such a prissy character, but it's a big break just to hang around with these people.”

HOWIE MANDAL

Howie Mandel is the exception to the rule that Canadians generally like their humor dry with a twist while Americans like theirs spiced with slapstick. Mandel has made a career out of being a loud Canadian in moments full of Americans. He took his raucous stand-up routine on a U.S. tour last year, provoking laughter with what he calls “things I used to get thrown out of school for—noise” in fact. Last month the 39-year-old Toronto-born comedian released an album, *Howie Mandel's Fun Like a Gimmie*. Meanwhile, he continues his dramatic role as Dr. Wayne Fiscus on the TV series *M.A.S.H.*—and this summer he makes his movie debut as a roller skating waiter in the three *After Hours*. In his last film, he stars in a movie savage ruled by wild dogs. Said Mandel: “I spent three months as an actor.”



The new opposition to public smoking

James Croteau, a 50-year-old Montreal advertising copywriter, is part of a shrinking minority of Canadians who continue to use tobacco products despite repeated warnings about the health risks involved—and attempts to restrict smoking in public places. Croteau, who smokes about 40 filtered Benson & Hedges Ultra-Delights each day, says that he has "stopped going to movie theatres and hockey games where cigarettes are banned because I just can't sit for a long time without smoking." The federal government of Quebec plans to make it even more difficult to smoke outside the house. Quebec Environment Minister Clifford Lincoln has introduced a bill providing for fines of as much as \$1,000 for people convicted of smoking in such places as government offices, medical waiting rooms and enclosed areas where sporting or cultural events are taking place—and it allows municipalities to extend the ban to other areas. Declared Lincoln: "The bill is a symbolic expression of public opinion."

The proposed law, which would take effect on Jan. 1, is the first attempt to enforce smoking in public across an entire province. For smokers and the tobacco industry alike, the looming Quebec restrictions clearly reflect the growing opposition to smoking in public. Air Canada sent a similar signal to travellers on April 21 when it introduced a three-month trial ban on smoking on 44 of its 50 daily flights between Toronto and Montreal and Toronto and Ottawa. And late last month Pharmacia Biotech president Michel Gellie announced that the same move in his Quebec-based chain would become the first domestic drugstore chain to stop selling tobacco products. As well, federal Health Minister John Eggs has announced that he is considering tougher measures against public smoking in an attempt to meet his goal of a "smoke-free Canada by the year 2000." As a result of such changes, tobacco companies are facing the effects of falling cigarette sales, and competition among the tobacco companies has sparked a countrywide discount pricing war.

Still, even in a shrinking market, \$1.4 million Canadian one tobacco regulars—mainly cigarettes—and they spent a staggering \$6.1 billion on tobacco products last year alone. But unlike the 1980s and 1970s, when tobacco sales remained constant, Canadian to-

bacco consumption has declined in recent years. According to the Montreal-based Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers Council (CTMC), tobacco firms sold 68 billion cigarettes last year—a 18-per-cent decline since 1980.

That drop coincides with demands from antismoking groups for cleaner public air, a campaign which drew sup-



Credit: most drugstores sell cigarettes

port from recent U.S. and Canadian medical studies showing that so-called "secondhand" or "indirect" smoke from cigarettes, pipes and cigars is a health hazard for nonsmokers. That research has fuelled the campaigns of such antismoking groups as the 400-member Green Against Smoking Pollution (GASP) in Edmonton, founded in 1973. Declared past president Dr. Roger Hildkove, a local pathologist: "Two or three years ago we were a voice in the wilderness, but it is now fashionable to talk about secondhand smoke."

In fact, Air Canada launched its trial

ban on smoking after the airline received more than 300 letters last year from angry passengers asking the airline to eliminate the practice on flights. Indeed, airline surveys last year showed that 76 per cent of modern fliers short flights preferred to sit in the nonsmoking sections. Declared Donald Roy, the Air Canada executive who initiated the program: "I have a three-inch thick pile of letters from customers and they are averaging 95 per cent in favor."

The ban has angered Canada's four major tobacco companies. Officials from Imperial Tobacco and Benson & Hedges (Canadian) Inc. of Montreal and Richardson of Fall Mall Canada Ltd. and sub-Macdonald Inc. of Toronto have supported by their employees that they use Air Canada only as a last resort while travelling on business. In a letter he sent to Air Canada, Imperial Tobacco chairman Jean-Louis Mercier complained that the airline's policy was "unfair to smokers." But Roy replied that the airline has received numerous requests to restrict the ban to flights in Western Canada, and airline officials are considering a smoking ban on such short-haul routes as the 15-minute flight between Calgary and Edmonton.

Tobacco bans were also one of the major topics of discussion when several hundred pharmacists from across the country met in Quebec City last week for the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Pharmacists. An association declared association president Georges Roy: "Selling tobacco, the number 1 cause of death, is not an image we want to project." But because cigarette sales account for 14 per cent of drugstore revenues, many pharmacists are reluctant to stop selling tobacco products.

All major large pharmacy chains across Canada not only continue to sell cigarettes, but display them prominently. Said Michael Lesner, an executive vice-president of Pharmagro, the Quebec branch of Shoppers Drug Mart, which, with 450 stores across Canada, is the largest chain in the country: "Tobacco is a legal product. If there is a consumer demand, we will fill it."

Shoppers Drug Mart is a division of Montreal-based Icoso Inc., a giant diversified company whose holdings include Imperial Tobacco, Canada's largest cigarette manufacturer. But Icoso vice-president Thomas Wyle stressed that the parent company did not influence Shoppers officials. Said Wyle: "Shoppers makes its own decisions. This is a decentralized operation."

Because they are selling fewer cigarettes, tobacco companies are competing fiercely for loyalties of those who continue to smoke, using price discounts to lure customers to their



Zimmer (left): Egg declining tobacco production, cigarette price discounts and heavy fines for smoking in public

brands. Bathmans touched off the price war last September when it introduced a new, larger pack of 30 Number 1 cigarettes for the price of a conventional 25-cigarette size—about \$5 in Ontario. The other companies responded by slashing \$4 of the standard carton price of \$18 for select brands, a practice which limits the firms' returns to about 40 cents for each 200-cigarette carton. said Declared Benson & Hedges spokesman Cynthia "Mac Macdonald": "We are deliberately projecting a loss situation this year. A discount is not promotion, it's taking a loss. Our focus is on re-stocking and increasing our market share." Such discount brands as Imperial Tobacco's Peter Jackson have quadrupled their sales, according to company officials.

Antismoking groups say that the results of increased competition have

been graphically demonstrated in the small Ontario market, where the discount war began. And they cite a recent poll commissioned by Health and Welfare Canada and released by the Toronto-based New Smokers' Rights Association (NSRA). It showed that the number of regular smokers in Ontario between the ages of 15 and 29 is down by 26 per cent last year—but in the rest of Canada the number of smokers in the same age group decreased by 12 per cent. Declared Lloyd Swanson, staff lawyer for the 6,000-member NSRA: "Each response to price discounts."



As the companies fight for market share, the farmers who supply the tobacco are expecting another poor return this year. Southern Ontario's tobacco belt, five counties strung along the shores of Lake Erie, grows 80 per cent of the country's tobacco. But the 3,000 families farming the once-lucrative crop will produce only 115 million pounds this year. In return, they will receive a maximum of \$1.75 per lb. versus the tobacco companies—a price the farmers consider to be too low. Only three years ago the region produced 206 million pounds. Declared 61-year-old Hugh Zimmer, a third-generation tobacco farmer who grows up to 700 acres of tobacco over six farms near Bradford, Ont.: "We are the weakest link in the chain. The tobacco companies have the profitability to do it. We don't."

The troubles in the tobacco belt are

part a concern for antismoking activists fighting a habit which they say causes illnesses that kill more than 30,000 Canadians each year. And last week Dr. John Kirkbride of the federal health department's occupational health unit told 300 delegates attending a Calgary conference on smoking in the workplace that 13 scientific studies had linked secondhand smoke and cancer. For her part, Judy Hancock, 38, a health education consultant who is the current president of Edmonton's local, declared: "When I hear that the tobacco makers are saying, 'I don't feel sorry for them.' She says that the pro-



posed Quebec legislation provides important legal backing in a campaign to make smoking in public a socially unacceptable practice. And while Montreal advertising supervisor Corriveau does not believe that cigarettes are about to join aspirin as a drug no longer acceptable in polite society, he is preparing to ensure more cigarette-free outings in future. Said Corriveau: "Some nonsmokers have a sensitive attitude that they are somehow better than you are. But if the law passes, I will follow the rules." The law still has to go through the Quebec legislature, but antismoking activists look beyond its passage to a time when such regulations are no longer needed.

—BRUCE WALKER is Montreal with NOME MEMBER in Toronto. CHRISTOPHER DONVILLE is Edmonton, and correspondence reports.



The grass is always greener on the other side...

EDUCATION



Crosby, Campbell (center) volunteers and a fading university connection

CUSO's quarter-century

On a sunny night in Freetown, Sierra Leone, 15 years ago, a young Ian Swilley answered the door in his underwear and quickly found himself under arrest. At the time, the 22-year-old, Toronto-born volunteer with CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas) was on holiday from his job teaching secondary-school English, French and history in Koidu, a diamond-mining town in the West African state. Bored Swilley "There had been a riot, and the new president had warned of the threat of riots was by microphones. But on the radio it came out sounding like 'massacres', and police started rounding up foreigners." After spending hours in the waiting room of criminal intelligence headquarters, Swilley convinced the authorities he was not a security threat. He is now an international and consultant living in London, England, and this week he is especially conscious of his CUSO experiences. June 6 is the 25th anniversary of the organization which is still sending volunteers to aid developing countries.

More than 9,000 CUSO alumni, including teachers, doctors, nurses and engineers, have served in 65 countries since representatives from 21 Canadian universities met in Montreal in 1961 to form the independent, nonprofit agency. Its purpose: to place university graduates willing to work for such remuneration as the host country's salary—excluding room and board—which the Caymanian government paid to one

of the first volunteers. Wage levels have risen, but the arrangement between CUSO and host countries remains unchanged. CUSO recruits the volunteers, pays for their transportation and arranges housing for the 500 men and women now working in such countries as Bangladesh and Peru. In return, the host governments pay salaries comparable to those of local workers in the same jobs—up to \$8,000 per year during the two-year postings.

Canada was one of several countries to set up volunteer programs in the 1960s and 1960s, and in the United States the desire to channel youthful idealism to the Third World led President John F. Kennedy to form the Peace Corps on March 1, 1963. But CUSO beat the U.S. volunteers into the field. Because of the organizing abilities of such people as Keith Spicer, then a 21-year-old political science graduate, 15 Canadian volunteers arrived in India, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and Sarawak (now part of Malaysia) in August that year—one month before the first Peace Corps workers left the United States.

Spicer, who served a seven-year term as the first federal language commissioner and is now the office of the Ottawa Office, was part of the group that founded CUSO. Among the first workers he recruited was Bill McWhinney, a 23-year-old University of Toronto commerce graduate who was nervous about his assignment at a new rural co-op banking system in

Ceylon. But he survived his tour of duty and is now senior vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the federal government department that provides most of CUSO's budget.

Over the years CUSO's share has remained essentially unchanged as a opportunity to help others, coupled with the prospect of adventure in foreign countries. By responding to those documents many volunteers, including United Way of Greater Toronto president Gordon Crosby and Metropolitan Toronto councillor (and Crosby's wife) Jacquetta Campbell, found their lives profoundly enriched. Before Crosby left for a two-year assignment to run a Treadwell YMCA in 1963, his principal

mountain village in Peru.

At the same time, the organization that nurtured those volunteers has also changed. CUSO is no longer a shoestring operation funded by private donations, college contributions and food-raising campaigns. Now, \$16 million of its \$25-million annual budget comes from CIDA. CUSO officials further underlined the fading connection with universities in 1981 when they decided that the agency alone would serve as the organization's name. As well, recent volunteers are likely to be at least 20 years old and have skills in such areas as agriculture and planning (instead of the youthful graduates in English gone chosen for overseas teaching positions).



Volunteers: low wages, prospects of adventure and an opportunity to help others

goal had been to go into business. But after his contact agency in exporting and selling 1,600 Christmas trees from New Brunswick in order to buy new table-top tables for the YMCA, he decided that his future lay with social services. Ten years before her 1963 marriage, Campbell spent two years teaching typing and shorthand to women in Chicago, a experience town in northern Zambia. She said that seeing their attempts to master new techniques sharpened her awareness that immigrants in Canada may be encountering similar difficulties.

For other volunteers, CUSO provided an opportunity to work in their chosen field under distinctly altered conditions. Penny Williams, for one, is now the editor of the Toronto-based publication *You're Money*. But in 1967 she left a job as a *Maclean's* researcher to help a Catholic priest establish the first radio station in a remote

town. Meanwhile, Ian Swilley says he is surprised that CUSO's evolution into a large organization may have encouraged a tendency "to avoid-gone and to debate development at the expense of actually doing something in the field." Swilley, whose history of CUSO, *The Land of Lost Control*, was published last year, added that the organization achieved one of its most significant successes within Canada itself. He declared, "The number of returned volunteers is all walks of life and in powerful jobs not only expand Canada's horizons. And like the older workers they now try to recruit, CUSO officials hope that the skills and experience they have gained in the past will keep the organization thriving for at least another 25 years."

*MALCOLM GRAY AND NORA UNDERWOOD
in Toronto; ILLIAN MACKENZIE in Ottawa and
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Surviving miners in Asbestos; Layton (below): threat of a U.S. ban on imports

HEALTH

Tarnished 'white gold'

It is only white fibres around the asbestos. Roman, who wore them into the 1960s when the dry-cleaning business was a big deal, says he is now 65 and still considers a menace substance. Quebec's Thorndyke Mines, where children used to play on piles of tailings from the mills, called itself "the city of white gold" but with rising fears about the cancer-causing and environment-threatening properties of asbestos, demand for the product has declined and 4,000 jobs have vanished from Quebec's asbestos industry since 1968. In that decade of instability, many residents of Asbestos, Que., expressed relief last week after union leaders negotiated a quick end to a two-week strike by 564 workers at an Asbestos Inc. It was the first walkout there since 1949's historic asbestos strike—a violent five-month conflict that helped kindle Quebec's Quiet Revolution.

That earlier strike—supported by such future luminaries as Pierre Trudeau and Gérard Pelletier—became a milestone in Quebec's coming-of-age. But the recent dispute, which prevailed around persons, mainly served to drive

the question of the state of the asbestos industry. Canada remains the Western world's most important single source of the mineral, with 86 per cent of its supply coming from Quebec. But during the past decade production has fallen by half—to 750,000 tons a year from about 1.5 million tons. And the White House is now considering a proposal by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to gradually ban the use of the mineral in many products during the next decade. Although only 15 per cent of Canada's asbestos is sold in the United States, an American ban could have widespread repercussions in other markets. Federal Minister of State for Minor Robert Layton told Maclean's, "As a symbol of the rest of the world, which looks to the United States for technical expertise, a ban would be quite a blow."

The asbestos issue has generated fiery political battles. Last month the disclosure of a secret telegram from Canada's Washington Embassy to Ottawa's external affairs department angered those in favor of bus-

ring attention. The congressional revealed that officials of the U.S. government's Office of Management and Budget, while formally approving the EPA's proposed ban, promised to help Canada fight it. The ban would immediately outlaw the use of asbestos in ceiling, roofing and flooring felt, vinyl floor tile and asbestos pipes and fittings—items that account for almost half of U.S. asbestos production.

Some Ottawa officials have expressed open contempt for the EPA proposal. Said Alex Ichniowski, a senior commodity officer at Energy, Mines and Resources: "It is so full of holes, so weak on a technical basis that it is almost embarrassing." But the EPA estimates that its proposal would save 1,000 lives each year to the end of the century. By the 1990s the dangers of breathing airborne asbestos became apparent as asbestos workers developed lung cancer and other lung diseases, including mesothelioma and asbestosis. The federal labor department currently recommends that air inside mills and mines contain a maximum of two fibres per cubic centimetre—and it is expected to lower the standard to one fibre per cubic centimetre this summer.

Although the EPA proposal deals only with airborne asbestos, controversies have recently erupted over the hazards of eating or drinking asbestos fibres. Last week the city of Winnipeg began mailing 180,000 brochures to its citizens to alert public fears about asbestos in drinking water. Over the years asbestos fibres have eroded from the city's concrete water mains, and samples of tap water showed up to 12 million fibres per litre in 1983—a year before the city ended its testing program. But, according to the brochure, "the probability of getting cancer from drinking Winnipeg water is one in 100 million." Layton has backed up claims that ingesting asbestos is harmless by offering to use a spoonful of fibres as coffee creamer. Added Layton: "It goes through you like A1-Bron."

Meanwhile, with the jobs of 30,000 Quebec asbestos workers at stake, labor leaders are divided over proposals to ban the substance. Layton told Maclean's, "As a symbol of the rest of the world, which looks to the United States for technical expertise, a ban would be quite a blow."

—BRIAN JOHNSON in Toronto with BARBARA HODGSON in Winnipeg and correspondence reports



month Quebec delegates walked out of a Canadian Labour Congress convention to protest a resolution favoring a ban. The inflexible fibre given by the asbestos has ignited a controversy that will not be easy to extinguish.



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Struggling for a dramatic turnaround

The relentless rain that accompanied the Stratford Festival's recent series of openings seemed to be appropriate. For several years the classical theatre in Ontario has languished under a dark cloud of internal political strife, declining standards and declining audiences. As a result, the festival now has an accumulated deficit of \$1.8 million. The rain last month meant lower ticket sales to Stratford's new artistic director, John Neville, the acclaimed former head of Halifax's Neptune Theatre. But the low attendance for some of the previous could not be blamed on inclement weather alone. Although Neville is mounting such perennial crowd-pleasers as *Hamlet*, the director is also providing, or relatively inducing, and difficult-to-stage Shakespearean plays, including *Pericles* and *Henry VIII*. That unusual program, coupled with the mediocre quality of several productions, may limit Neville's plans to bring about a major turnaround in Stratford's fortunes.

One of Neville's most daring gambles has been to open the season with a revival of a frothy 1838 musical by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, *The Boys from Syracuse*. Based on Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors* and set in ancient Greece, *Boys* is a tale of confused identities. The cast draws its awe beautifully through author George Abbott's dated romance, turning the Proteus-like *Boys* into a swinging, streamer-festooned cat-rag musical. But the production has one serious flaw: many of the lead actors cannot sing. Wandering off pitch, they sound more like lost lambs than robust Greeks. The most outstanding exception to that blundering was Mervyn Cooke as Lysander, who brings a real poignancy to her half of the well-known duet *This Can't Be Love*.

The cast evening Stratford settled down to more traditional fare with *Hamlet*, directed by Neville himself. There's much to be recommended in the production, particularly some superb work by the supporting cast. Still, the play founders badly on Bruce Carr's portrayal of the melancholy prince. Although he ranges over his lines with various shifts of tone and



Kevin Thomas and Susan Wright in *The Boys from Syracuse*: lost lambs and existential clovers

pitch, he sounds more like a self-conscious classical student than a young man in mortal agony.

But the disappointment of Carr's



Wister's Tale scene: magical intensity

Hamlet only made the next evening's offering more deleterious. The Wister's Tale, elegantly directed by David Wilkes, has all the range, grace and emotional impact associated with Stratford at its best. From the first

scene, when Mervyn Blake, as Tunc, leads the cast on to the wine-lit stage, the play creates an unbroken spell of enchantment. The actor most responsible for the evening's success is Colin Fosse as Lucius, the king who mistakenly suspects his friend of killing him—and who so cruelly and tragically punishes his innocent wife, Hermione (Gladie Beggs). The role of Lucius demands an extraordinary shift of heart from jealousy to sudden remorse, but Fosse meets the challenge with a masterful intensity that will stand as one of the high points in the current season.

Still, Fosse has company in his triumph. Beggs, too, wins the audience deeply, after Lucius throws Hermione into prison, her reappearance on a sickly but subdued nervous note to the quick. Beggs's strong performance leads a match in that of Susan Wright as Paulina, the abbess who eventually engineers Hermione's salvation. Paulina is among the strongest female roles that Shakespeare created, and Wright dominates the stage as she goes full rein to her character's religious frenzy.

The Wister's Tale closes with one of the strongest events in Shakespeare's magical transformation of a sliver of *Heracles* into a living woman. If poorly done, it is likely to produce giggles. But director Wilkes infuses the scene with a slow, majestic reverence, making it a moving revelation of the agonizing similarities between love and art.

Compared to such a memorable production, the next evening's version of the modern classic *Amadeus* and *Goldoni's Are Dead* was a mere trifling—amusing but unimpassioned. The play by British writer Tom Stoppard runs two major characters from Shakespeare's *Hamlet* into existential cloaks caught in the whirlwind of great events swirling around them at the court of Elsinore. But the sense of drama that should overwhelm the two bewildered friends is largely missing. Some of the blame rests with Keith Durrant, whose *Goldoni* is too mechanical. It is much easier to sympathize with William Denker's more vulnerable *Amadeus*. But the two get little help from the other actors, who camp up their parts so vigorously that they turn tragically into comedy.

The final two offerings of Neville's opening week, *Pericles* and *Henry VIII*, were not strong enough to win converts among those unfamiliar with the works. Certainly, *Pericles* is a difficult play to mount: the rambling tale of a long-suffering prince often lacks dramatic necessity, and the company's uneven production fails to create the whiffling necessary to fasten the disparate parts together. Still, George Wyndham as *Pericles* and Kim Horowitz as his last daughter, Marina, forge a deeply moving duet in the scene where they slowly recognize each other after years of separation.

A few outstanding performances were also high points in *Henry VIII*. The first half of Shakespeare's somewhat static summation of power politics moves especially well, although anyone who has heard such plays staged in earlier years will miss the wit. As well, Elizabeth Shepherd's passionate Katherine and William Hunt's brilliantly paced and understated Cardinal Wolsey electrified the production whenever they were on stage.

Still, such excellence was in short supply during Stratford's opening week. Only *The Wister's Tale* and a few bright scenes in other plays saved the poor-to-acceptable range. Neville and his company should study those successes closely in order to give themselves the standard that will restore the faith of audiences who wish to be the country's single most valuable theatrical asset.

—JOHN REMBORE



Glenne and Hogan: falling at the funny bone and missing the heart

Humor without humanity

BETTER LIVING
By George F. Walker
Directed by John Glenne

Toronto playwright George F. Walker says that he decided not to attend Ontario's Stratford Festival this year because Shakespeare is irrelevant to Canadiana. But Walker, or "He's a dead British poet who lived in the 16th century, and his language is not our language," at Stratford's audience's laughter at any of Shakespeare's comic scenes is warmer than anything aroused by Walker's latest play, *Better Living*, which opened last week in Toronto's St. Lawrence Centre. Walker has much to learn about comic writing—most notably that it must be based on character, not jokes. Too often in *Better Living*, Walker appears deeper because madder for the sake of a good co-linear or a bizarre plot twist. As a result, his inventive take of a fustianist court Toronto family raps below at the core.

Better Living focuses on a spoiled, eccentrically composed of a mother, Mrs. (Marion Glenne) and her grown daughters, Gail (Catherine Dubar), Mary Ann (Nancy Pall) and Elizabeth (Ellen Seale). Gail spends most of her time in the office conversing in a new room while the others squabble in the variable kitchen upstairs. But their state of amiable society ends when Nora's long-travelled husband, Tom (Michael Hagan), returns home. Convinced that the

future of mankind is bleak, Tom turns his women into roomful shows who board food and freeze their bodies with barbed wire to prepare for the coming hard times.

As a parallel about sexual power politics, *Better Living* has merit. But the play has little emotional depth. When Mary Ann plaintively announces that she has "an active inner life," she gets a laugh—because no one expects such a phrase from a young workaholic woman. But for the same reason, the audience ceases to take her seriously. Walker has sacrificed his individuality for a joke. Peter Hogan's lack of resources can also be traced to director John Glenne, who for some unfathomable reason has told his actors to bellow and shriek most of their lines, making the stage a whirlwind of hysteria. He has also ordered Glenne to scurry around bent over like a gull, to knock loudly twice beating the ground. The grotesque humor of that play hits, like most of the production, at the level of the Three Stooges.

Still, Seale, Pall and Hogan work hard to enrage a little human warmth and consistency into their roles. And Douglas A. McLean's set, which dramatically locates the kitchen at the bottom of a deep crevice, beautifully emphasizes the play's themes of hopelessness and paranoia. But for the most part, *Better Living* falls away at the funny bone—and misses the heart.

—JOHN REMBORE

On TV's *Knots Landing* Tara Austin plays Jill Bennett, a young woman whose emotions distract her from her ambitions. But in reality the Toronto actress, in her early 30s, holds five opinions—especially about food. On a break from the show, Austin was in Toronto last week for interviews and said she was looking forward to sampling the cuisine. On a dish of thinly sliced marinated raw beef at her favorite restaurant, Cibo. Declared Austin: "I'm not leaving here until I've had at least five orders."

As busy Adam Carrington on TV's *Dynasty*, Ottawa-born Gordon Thomson has committed rape, blasphemy and attempted murder. But Thomson, 41, says that he tried to draw the line at faking his on-screen age. At first, he said, the show's producers "wanted me to be 38, then I was allowed to be 32. I thought, 'Serve this,' because I don't like lying." But he added that as *Joan Collins*' son, he had to convince himself to playing a younger man. "There is only an 10-year age difference between me and Joan. This doesn't thrill Jean, but she's a realist."

Last week the Shaw Festival in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., celebrated its 25th anniversary with a gala official opening of *Guys and Strains*. Show's *Arms and the Man*. Attending for the first time in the show's history was the trustee of the London-based Shaw Estate, in which festival organizers must apply each year for permission to stage Shaw's plays. The current trustee is Cyril Russell, an artistic director. Christopher Newton said that the visit was long overdue. Declared Newton: "It's almost once. The festival has paid them more than \$1 million in royalties since it opened." Russell replied that he was surprised to find his surroundings "so attractive and beautiful" and declared, "The going to make the trip and see Niagara Falls."

Former Ontario lieutenant-governor Pauline McGibbon, 73, says that she is delighted to be an honorary patron of *Shirley Ann*, a Californian;



Austin, Robertson (below): food and feisty

billied as the largest AIDS benefit ever planned in Canada. The gala dinner-dance will take place at Toronto's Hilton Harbour Castle Convention Centre on June 8, with an impressive roster of celebrities, which includes Karen Kam, Helen Shriver, Katie Reed, Thelma Houston, Dave Thomas, Patry Gilson and Moss Kallman. With tickets selling at \$100 each, organizers aim to raise \$100,000 to assist the AIDS Committee of Toronto's chairman of its hospice committee, whose goal is to establish Canada's first AIDS hospice, a author and columnist Jane Callwood. McElhannon says that she feels strongly about funding a cure for AIDS and she said that "death

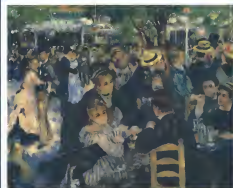
was the answer to diabetes until we got insulin."

British actor John Hurt stars as archvillain Sir Wopsey in the comedy-adventure film *Fake News*, which opened across the country last week. Hurt, 46, has played parts ranging from the title role in the film *The Elephant Man* to the demented emperor Caligula on TV's *I, Claudius*. He says that he considers himself a character actor

But he noted that in Britain the term denotes the ability to play a diversity of roles, while in "America it means you can play the same small part in every film." Another difference between the acting professions in Britain and in the United States, he said, is the "American seriousness American actors grow it. I think it comes from the vast amount of money attached to the whole thing. After all, you play a part. But Americans will say, 'That was very good work!'"

Six years ago Oscar-winner Clint Robertson said that the head of production at a film studio had handed a \$10,000 cheque in the actor's name. The incident led to further disclosures about embezzled funds and forged cheques in Hollywood, which resulted in a scandal that Robertson says blacklisted him and kept him from working for three years. Since then 40-year-old Robertson has made a comeback, but he now says that he is miserable because of the breakup of his marriage to actress and *Past Perfect* actress Dana Merrill, 50. Said Robertson: "Dana just marched into the house one night and told me to pack up and get out." During "Hollywoodgate," as Robertson calls it, his wife "was very supportive. But as soon as I started working again, she seemed to grow jealous of my career. At one point she yelled, 'Why don't you get yourself a younger woman and go have a couple of kids.'" Declared Robertson: "I'll never marry an actress again." A spokesperson for Merrill told Maclean's, "She doesn't talk about it."

—Reported by MARK MCIVER



Agathe Bernier: Le Jardin de la Cité

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REQUESTFULLY YOURS

Oliver Jones
(Jazz/Tenor)

Montreal pianist Oliver Jones is rapidly proving himself to be a commanding force in Canadian jazz. His fifth album, *Requestfully Yours*, recorded live at Peppi's Club in Halifax, is a self-portrait of a romantic player with a fondness for full, rich chords and dramatic, sharp improvisational turns. Jones performs expansive magic as his fingers roll through a Gertrude melody, and his Touch Me Tonight offers a rollicking lesson in high-spirited jazz. The album bubbles with enthusiasm and moves at a dazzling speed, even as the potentially chaotic standard Check to Check. *Requestfully Yours*, the recording's only introspective track, fills out Jones's self-reflections with a slightly mournful homage to its composer, Theolonius Monk, who died in 1962. Despite some irritating background noise from the album's club setting, *Requestfully Yours* provides an excellent way to discover a new musical jazz treasure.

SONG X

Pat Metheny and Ornette Coleman
(Geffen/WEA)

Guitarist Pat Metheny and saxophonist Ornette Coleman form an unlikely musical alliance. Metheny, with his fluid style on such albums as *Gjovene* and *Journeys*, has won popularity of rock-star proportions. But Coleman, a wizard of jazz improvisation since the early 1950s, has always been on the fringes of commercial appeal. On *Song X*, their first collaboration, Metheny assumes the role of someone's apprentice, adding layers of clustered notes and deft chording to the masterful Coleman's spontaneous melodies. *Polka Gypsy*, *Endangered Species* and the title track are all adventurous excursions into Coleman's free jazz style. The twin drumming of his son Donnell and Jack DeJohnette creates an artillery barrage, while Charlie Haden's slow hauntingly adds a rhythmic flow. The ballad *Kolob's Group* is a lyrical detour, with Metheny's spinning solo answering Coleman's crying sax. On *Song X*, Metheny and Coleman become a potent, even spell-binding, kind of magic.

—BAST BUSTA

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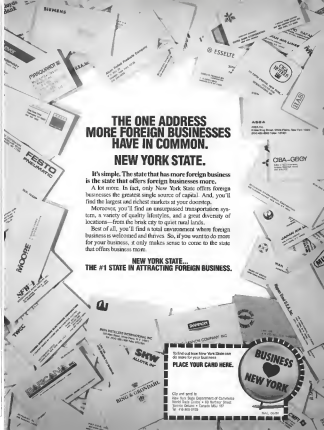
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NEW YORK**

Sex and a new hard sell

Television viewers and magazine readers reacted sharply in 1980 when teenage actress and model Brooke Shields appeared in a North American-wide advertising campaign for Calvin Klein jeans. At the time, she declared, "Nothing comes between me and my Calvins." But that semi-provocative line now seems understated as ad agencies increasingly resort to raucous—mainly nudity and, in one controversial instance, thinly disguised obscenity—to sell products.

The competition—and the advertising executives—are particularly intense in the crowded \$5.2-billion North American fragrance industry, which generates large ad revenues for newspapers and magazines. But *The New York Times* and *Women's Wear Daily* in the United States have refused to accept an ad which features a model swearing as he talks about designer Perry Ellis's fragrance for men. And although the cologne's distributor will not use the ad in Canada until the fall, some Canadian publishers may reject it. Declared Bruce Drane, publisher of

Maclean's, Hunter's *Chameleon* magazine: "We have turned down softer stuff. These guys are going too far."

The Perry Ellis ad is unusually blunt. In recent issues of such U.S. magazines as *Esquire* and *Comptiq*, a full-page photograph shows model Matt

Advertising agencies are resorting to raucous—mainly nudity and, once, thinly disguised obscenity—to sell their products

Nordlie lounging in an open shirt. And in a 250-word monologue on the opposite page he explains that he "mag model for a living but I hate being treated like a piece of meat." Then he endorses the spicy cologne, which costs \$26 for a 50 ml. bottle, by adding "Oh, yeah, about this fragrance. It's good when the photo shoot was over I walked right over, picked up the bottle, put

it in my pocket. Then I undid my belt &—you smile and walked out."

The test in most other ads is less pungent, but half-dressed men and women also sell such items as Guerlain perfume, Pierre Cardin masks for men, Anne Klein bath products, Pia Butti women lotion and *Quinn's* jeans. And New York-based fashion designer Calvin Klein has once again caught consumers' attention and drawn criticism from women's organizations for his most recent offerings: ads with nude and semi-nude models promoting Obsession fragrance for men and women. One current ad for the men's fragrance appears in such U.S. publications as *Glamour* and *Comptiq*. It features four nude women posed together on one page. But Edmund Pearce, a spokesman for Toronto-based Cosma Communications Ltd., said that his company's nine magazines likely would not accept such explicit ads. Said Pearce: "There are lines that I think you shouldn't cross in a publication." Still, another current Obsession ad—with a nude woman entwined with two nude men—uncontested so far, difficulty gaining acceptance in 50 Canadian magazines, including *Canada's City Women's* and *Maclean's Hunter's Place*.

For her part, Teresa Chan, product manager for L'Oréal Consumer Ltd. in Toronto, said that the Obsession ads

especially draw consumers' attention to the perfume, which costs \$280 for a 30-ml. bottle. Said Chan: "You want them to look and look again, so that they ask themselves, 'What the hell is he doing?'" But Tina Wagman, a spokeswoman for Media Watch, a Vancouver-based organization which monitors sexual stereotyping in the media, said that she had received complaints about the Obsession ads. Said Wagman: "All imagery is prone to teaching behavior. The Calvin Klein ads are straight objectification—women as decorative objects."

Some advertisers have already modified their promotions for the Canadian market. Although Calvin Klein says that he has no plans to alter the \$25-million Obsession ad campaign, his company's Canadian copywriters have in the past altered U.S.-produced ads for his jeans. One of the most recent ads, which appeared on more than 100 billboards across the country last



Calvin Klein's Obsession ad has new standards of taste

March, showed a young woman in short and jeans leaning against a ladder. But the artwork which arrived from Klein's New York office clearly showed the model's fly unbuttoned. Said Beryl MacLeod, Toronto-based marketing services manager for Calvin Klein jeans: "We weren't willing to

take the risk, so we closed her fly."

Meanwhile, Michael Stern, president of Tarduno Stern Inc., the New York City company which markets Perry Ellis fragrance, dismisses the fears over the "T-1" in his perfume ad. Said Stern: "It is the most commonly used word in the garment district. It is a very natural way of expressing yourself." And Stern has even tried to use the controversy as a means of drawing attention to the fragrance. When *Women's Wear Daily* refused to run the ad early in May, Stern substituted an ad that invited readers to write to Stern for a copy of the original ad and a free sample of the cologne. Since that ad appeared on May 8, said Stern, thousands of readers have responded.

For Rachelle Udell, the New York art director who helped create the Perry Ellis ad, the controversy demonstrates that words can be as effective as nudity and models. Said Udell: "Most fragrance advertising is based on visuals. My feeling is that words are quite powerful." Indeed, she ad has met one of Madonna Avenue's primary objectives: getting consumers to notice the product. Added Udell: "I would much rather have people be delighted or enthralled or detect the stuff than to turn the page."

—ANNE STEACH in Toronto

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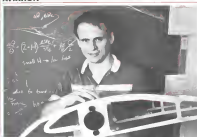
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IT'S LEANER THAN YOU THINK.**



Jack Spratt

(Source: Beef, B.D.M. 1985. Continued Contribution of Selected Cattle Beef Breeds and Breeds, J. Can. Dev. Assoc. 49-50)

AVIATION



Stone, relying on muscle power alone to fly a plane along Daouda's route

Recycling a heated myth

According to recent Mycenaean myth, Daouda escaped King Minos's labyrinth on Crete and flew away on wings made of wax, feathers and thread. But his only son, Icarus, was less fortunate, he soared too close to the sun, the heat melted the wax and he fell to his death. Earthbound experts doubt that Daouda, the legendary architect and craftsman of his time, had the stamina and strength needed to complete the 69-mile flight 3121, a team of aeronautics engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Cambridge, Mass., will have more than feathers and wax to work with when they attempt to update his feat. Within the next two years a world-class athlete will rely on muscle power alone to draw an aircraft across what Daouda's escape route Daouda project manager John Langford. Daouda is the oldest known reference to human flying as a martial. We have done a lot of things in the past 3,000 years, but we haven't done what he did.

The 15-member MIT team has joined forces with researchers from Washington's Smithsonian Institution. Their first objective, to raise the \$600,000 needed to build and fly a plane which will be 30 feet long and weigh only 70 lb. Ambrose-Bach Company Inc., a St. Louis, Mo.-based brewing company, has donated \$133,000 of the \$233,000 already collected—and in return a prototype of the aircraft will bear the name Micken-

ch Light Eagle. And in re-creating a legend, the engineers will also be attempting to triple the modern record for a flight propelled by human energy alone—the 204 miles from Folkestone, England, to Cap Gris-Nez, France, which U.S. cyclist and hang-glider pilot Bryan Allen flew on June 12, 1976, while pedaling through the skies aboard the glider-like Gossamer Albatross.

During U.S. trials this summer two candidates will try to set a new world record for light design aboard the Mickench Light Eagle. The pilot will have only a simple rudder bar to keep the craft—built from a lightweight composite which combines great strength with lightness—on course while cruising at 27 mph, only 30 feet above the waves. At that low altitude the pilot will be able to glide safely down to the water if he runs out of energy. RUI, Mark Drehs, an MIT assistant professor of aeronautics, admits that pedaling for five hours is "like running two marathons." And to prevent pilot overheating—a modern variation of Icarus's fate—the engineers are considering wadding plastic tubing containing cooled drinking water around his body.

—NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto

BOOKS

Victims and predators

CHILDREN OF LIGHT

By Robert Stone
(Random House, 434 pages, \$25.95)

Robert Stone's fourth novel, *Children of Light*, is the fanciful story of a doomed love affair: boy meets girl, boy gets girl, boy loses girl. Stone has replaced the brutal killers in his earlier novels, *Dog Soldiers* and *A Play for Sorensen*, with outwardly uplifting, crime-prone protagonists among them a successful screenwriter in love with a beautiful actress. But in its way, their romance is as potentially destructive as love and gone. Stone has stirred in alcoholism, schizophrenia and greed to give *Children of Light* a deeper meaning—a view of humans as either predators or victims, and of society as a place so lacking in decency that there is little hope for love.

Stone's protagonists—screenwriter Gordon Walker and actress Lu Anne Bourgeois—appear to be shining products of the American Dream, highly accomplished at their crafts. But both are flawed specimens. Walker's wife

has left, his two grown sons have become strangers to him and his affair with another writer has proved unenjoying. As well, Walker, an alcoholic, regularly supplements his addiction with tranquilizers and cocaine to wipe out what Stone calls the growing "vision of his life as trash." Like a spoiled child he grows with his parents, his old girlfriend Lu Anne.

She is equally troubled: her eight-year marriage to a Hollywood psychiatrist is ending because her husband is tired of having to treat her schizophrenia. In any case, his efforts have only served to make her feel caged and unloved. Meanwhile, Lu Anne still remembers her short-lived affair with Walker.

Having set his lovers on a collision course, Stone provides an ideal location

for their downfall, in a film set in Mexico among a cast and crew of social evildoers, including an alcoholic stunt manager and a blackmailing publisher. More dangerously, the script, which Walker wrote several years before, stars Lu Anne as a woman determined to control outside. The film's director, Walter Dugan Jr., knows that the actress's sanity is precarious, but he believes that her madness will photograph well.

Children of Light is a compellingly written story. But like many of its characters, it leaves little lasting impression. Stone, a former journalist who chronicled the Vietnam War and the Swarthmore 1968, has told interviewers that he is currently preoccupied with the difficulty of being decent. But his novel contains little decency in balance the vicious self-interest of its authors. Walker, Stone should have provided a little human goodness just for contrast. As it is, *Children of Light* leaves the unsettling impression that even the life-like Walker's—is indeed trash.

—BARBARA ECHTOM



Stone: life as trash

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BOOKS

A magician of verse

THE COLLECTED LETTERS

OF W.B. YEATS VOLUME I

Edited by John Kelly

(Oxford University Press, \$16 paper, \$67.50)

Most great authors were once ragged young writers, short on money, long on doubts, desperate to bolster their confidence. That struggle was especially harsh for the



Yeats' cool ambivalence of the novice

Irish poet and playwright William Butler Yeats (1865-1939). The first volume of Yeats' *Collected Letters*, gracefully edited by Oxford professor of English John Kelly, plunges its readers into the buckling world of literary London and lays bare the cool ambitions of the novice poet. While Yeats had boundless faith in his own gifts, most of his contemporaries saw him as just another hustler. "I didn't imagine," an angry professor observed during a literary dispute, "that any person of letters & education is likely to be influenced by Willie Yeats's opinions."

His letters suggest that for Yeats, his Irish identity was a conscious decision, an act of political and spiritual will. A painter's son, he spent a boyhood divided among London, Dublin and the west of Ireland. The majority of the letters—written mostly to his fellow writers and Irish nationalists—date from between 1897 and 1909, when he again lived in London, which he described as "a detestable residence of a place." Yeats associated Ireland, particularly its Celtic west, with "mystic tradition" and "a lofty extravagance of

invention." Mythologizing rural Ireland as a counterforce to London, he complained that freelance journalism in the city was a "herkulean of minority from which no man returns." Still, in London he made contact with many other writers, including Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw, and became part of a community of poets. In fact, he needed London as much as he needed a Celtic refuge from it.

To a Canadian, part of the fascination of Yeats's letters is the similarity between the questions that preoccupied the poet in the 1890s and the issues that obsess many of Canada's writers now. Yeats was a cultural nationalist; "The cradles of the greatest writers," he declared, "have roared among the scenes they are to celebrate." He saw Ireland as trapped between the twin millstones of America and Britain—but, unlike his friend Douglas Hyde, Yeats had no desire to revert to the Gaelic language. He argued that Irish creativity could flourish in the language of its emigrants.

For the most part, the volume reveals a public, pugnacious Yeats, ever ready to scribble a furious letter to a host of editors. His poetry at the time was shy and dreamy, dominated by wistful longing for what he called the "sleep/Man have nursed beauty." Yet the man who composed such gentle lyrics had a strong intellect and a fierce will. In later years his poetry would become a sharper reflection of its creator. Perhaps because he lived with his parents until he was 36, perhaps because few of his letters to his great love, Maude Gonne, still survive, an odd remoteness hangs over the young Yeats.

The quality that, along with his nationalism, emerges most strikingly from his early letters is his interest in the south. On a visit back to the far west of Ireland, Yeats even describes a "magical adventure" in which he claims to have conjured up a host of leprechauns from a seaside cave. His belief in paranormal experience, like his poetry, was a defiance against materialism. As he once told his friend Kathleen Tynan, "a poem should be a law to live by as plants and beasts are." Yeats—a survivor and dreamer—was great enough in spirit to create poems that are laws unto themselves and an inspiration to those who love the English language.

—MARK ARLEY

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Murder in a divided land

MURDER UNDER TWO FLAGS
By Anne Nelson
(Thomas Allen & Son, 269 pages, \$17.95)

On July 25, 1978, Puerto Rican police fatally shot Carlos Enrique Soto, 38, and Arnaldo Rosendo, 34. Officials said that the two men were terrorists seeking independence for the Caribbean island—a U.S. protectorate—and planned to blow up two communications towers at Cerro Maravilla, 56 km from San Juan. Although the slayings were a sinister event in the context of Latin American turmoil, their consequences proved far-reaching. The press began uncovering clues that a police informer had accompanied the two to Cerro Maravilla. The local police, the U.S. department of justice and the FBI all investigated that charge. After allegations of an official coverup, the Puerto Rican senate launched an inquiry. Finally, 10 police were charged with murder, and in 1986 a federal court convicted them of conspiracy and conspiracy to obstruct justice. Puerto Rican governor Carlos Romero Barceló lost the 1986 election partly because of his links to the scandal. And so journalist Anne Nelson demonstrates in *Murder Under Two Flags*, the affair also rocked Washington, whose initial investigators had apparently absolved the island's police.

But Nelson devotes most of her book to a hard critique of U.S. stewardship of Puerto Rico. Since American troops first set foot on the island almost a century ago, Puerto Ricans have been divided between the causes of independence and U.S. statehood. In the 1920s that rivalry exploded into a series of bombings and shootings—culminating in the Cerro Maravilla incident. The sinister leader behind the Cerro Maravilla plot, Alejandro González Malaret, is now known to have been a police informer. Nelson writes that Malaret's young companions were psychotic "cadavers, revolutionaries" more interested in talk than in the violent plans for which police shot them.

The story is well told. But Nelson fails to clarify whether Gov. Romero himself instigated the affair in order to display a firm anti-terrorist hand. Still, she does show clearly that the two parties were victims of a political system that divided—and continues to divide—their homeland.

—DAVID NEEDE



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ROYAL BANK



Stalder, Maltese ultraviolent shootouts, chase scenes and undeniable appeal

Vigilantes on parade

COBRA

Directed by George Cosmatos

Los Angeles detective Marion (Cobrat) Cobretti (Sylvester Stallone) is a man of few words and two moods: sally and angry. He wears dark glasses and his brown plate reads *violent*. Assigned to what its members call the "Bomber Squad," Cobra enters shooting when lawless men have failed to stop psychotic criminals. In Cobra, Cobretti loses a nameless neophyte group performing a series of ritual killings. A model named Ingrid (Inggrid) Nielsen, Stallone's real-life wife, who witnessed one of the killings, has become their next target. It is Cobra's job to keep her alive (he does more than that: they become romantically involved as well). If the story line is slight, the movie cannot be said of the worse, which is ultraviolent but undeniably thrilling.

Director George Cosmatos (*Rambo: First Blood Part II*) stages action sequences of startling brilliance: heart-stopping car chases, apocalyptic truck-and-proletarian shootouts. In Cobra, he creates a continuously unsettling world of anarchy and atrocity where even the most law-abiding has an eerie quality. Although shot in Los Angeles, Cosmatos's filmage avoids lampshading—adding to the sense of disorientation. The audience sees the killings mostly from the point of view of the victims—most of them fe-

male—and the effect is terrifying. With the material available to him, Cosmatos works wonders.

But it is impossible to minimize the gross failings of Stallone's own script. In attempting to write himself a strong and near-silent heroic role, Stallone shortchanges the story. Cobretti is utterly devoid of an inner life—a plastic hero with reflexes instead of feelings. His vengeance is as randomly motivated as the violence surrounding him; he seems little more than a retribution machine. And Stallone's script alerts the audience too early that the ritual slayings have someone working for them inside the police department—robbing the film of basic suspense.

The nightmare world of Cobra stems from strictly visual devices. But if the viewer can ignore Stallone's straits and approach Cobra purely as a sophisticated action film, he will be unreasonably rewarded. The movie ascends, flexing its muscles, and strikes with fang-like precision. It is every bit as cold-blooded as its title suggests—which is also part of its charm.

George Cosmatos refutes the claim that violent movies promote violence. According to the Greek-Italian filmmaker, who became a Canadian citizen six years ago in order to enjoy the peace and quiet of Vancouver Island, "They are the reflection of a violent society." Said the director of *Rambo* and *Cobra*: "My assistant editor in Co-

livia was attacked with an axe pick at an automatic bank teller. For 1987? Added Cosmatos: "A crime occurs in the United States every three seconds. And judges have to punish. A murderer can come back out after seven years." In response to those who term his films promoters of vigilante behavior, he contends that "criminals treat violence in a much more frivolous way than my movies do."

The enthusiastic audience responds to *Rambo* and to *Cobra*, which last weekend had one of the highest-grossing openings in Warner Brothers' history, indicates that moviegoers seek what Cosmatos calls "catharsis through violence." They have also placed 46-year-old Cosmatos, who studied law in London and appeared in various film crew positions for 15 years before making his first movie (*Manasse* in Rome, starring Richard Gere), in the top rank of directors. "Now I get people to at least listen to me," he said, laughing. "But you wouldn't believe the amount of bad material lying around I turned down 45 offers last month."

But Cosmatos says that his dreams of making "a spectacular epic about the Canadian Rinde Indians" as well as a documentary of Canada "from the war, with just music." As for abandoning the excitement of Hollywood, Cosmatos described Canada as "the perfect place to grow new oxygen."

—LAWRENCE GROTH

MALLEN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *A Perfect Spy*, by John le Carré (4)
- 2 *The Begone Supremacy*, Anthony (2)
- 3 *101 True Murders*, Francis (2)
- 4 *Power of the Sword*, Smith (2)
- 5 *Las Vegas With Love*, Fiallet (1)
- 6 *The Mountain Hunters*, Axel (1)
- 7 *Crimes*, Chester (1)
- 8 *The Electric Commandment*, Sanders
- 9 *The Headmaster's Tale*, Almond (1)
- 10 *What's Bred in the Bone*, Davies (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Vid for Life*, Diamond and Diamond (2)
- 2 *200 Best Companies to Work for in Canada*, Peter Perry & Lynn (2)
- 3 *One Eyed Kites*, Graham (2)
- 4 *Fatherhood*, Cooley
- 5 *Callahan's*, Pauline with Nelson (1)
- 6 *Up the Hill*, Johnson (1)
- 7 *Imagery*, Bowers with Nelson (1)
- 8 *Going for It*, Kline (1)
- 9 *Howland*, MacLennan (1)
- 10 *The Fall of the Roman Empire*, Lawrence (1)

Continued (10)

1) Position last week

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Only in a Jeep.

A loner's lonely decision to quit

By Allan Fotheringham

Bill Bennett has four sons. They have inherited from him, as he inherited from his father, a fiercely independent spirit, and some of them decided they could make it away from home, heading for those then-heady days in the Alberta Oil Patch. Things were not always that rosy, and one day one son called home to Dad in Kelowna saying, "We're down in Texas." Premier William Richards Bennett replied, "When you're out of town, let me know."

The guy who has shouted his province by quitting his job in a tough way, as his decision—at the height of publicity, at the height of Expo's great success—indicates. When Bill Bennett was on his way to making his first million to prove he could do it without Daddy, he and his brother Russell came to open furniture stores in the Okanagan Valley branching out from W.A.C. Bennett's base in Kelowna, sell the inventory all day and then, exhausted at night, sleep on the couches in the store.

He used to fight fiercely with his father over the dinner table about politics and, when he finally did enter the legislature as his father's successor, he explained that he had to wait until that moment—that the two of them could never be in the same arena together. They shared single-minded goals. When Wacky Bennett was a neophyte politician in Victoria, representing Kelowna, and was any of the child-driven contentious mania or rumpus he would move out of the family home and check into a Kelowna hotel. He had more important priorities than to get sick. It's always been a hard family. Bill Bennett, through all his 11 years as premier, brought it in the atmosphere of being one Canadian people—as opposed to all those lawyers and lawyers and lawyers—who had never gone to university. He was too impatient, wanting to make that million that his father had already made, as he to prove something.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

He was a tough little athlete, but never allowed to prove it. He couldn't play on his school's sport teams because it was insisted that he report for work at the family hardware store immediately after school. He once confessed that he had only come to the middle-class sports—tennis and skiing—in his thirties because there was never enough time before.

After being hand-picked for his father's vacant seat in South Okanagan and being hand-arranged as his father's successor as leader of the amorphous Social Credit Party, he ab-

Majorie Nichols was flying to Victoria today," a reference to the supposedly tough-minded Vancouver Sun columnist who is probably the most uncompromising journalist in Canada and—a right-stringer herself—is unrelenting whenever she hits Bennett's government is less than honest.

He has no friends in politics, at least not in Victoria politics. His father used to sit up and play cards with a phantasmagoria of characters who tried to sneak drinks behind the back of the attendance Wacky. One of these characters used to be famous for falling up the down escalators and once slapped a lady opponent as a hostile show. Bill Bennett, in his spare time as premier, lived alone in a penthouse atop a hotel a few blocks from his office, while his wife remained in the family home on Okanagan Lake with the tennis court and the fruit orchards, his weekend retreat.

He comes from an isolated part of Canada: British Columbia, the third-largest province in the country, the only one outside of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland that has never provided a Prime Minister. Nor does it seem much interested in doing so. John Turner, a coastline and possibly future Prime Minister (if he can survive the New Year's Eve partying) is the only for Vancouver-Quadra but gets almost no attention in the Vancouver media despite it. Dave Barrett became premier at age 41 and had never seen Montreal. Bill Bennett was 18 years in power before he ever bothered to go to Washington, which was wise out of British Columbia's economy in 30 seconds with a presidential signature on a lumber tariff bill.

As Brian Mulroney offered, one of the most important things about politics is knowing when to leave, something that Mils thinks about a lot. Another wife, Audrey Bennett, when Bill bought his first motel early in their marriage, ran the switchboard. She was prominent long ago by her husband that he would stay only two terms in office. He stayed part of a third. He keeps his word, if only a little late, and that is also very tough.



salutely hated him three years as opposition leader in the B.C. legislature—as Premier Trudeaux hated his term as opposition leader and as Ontario Tory Leader Larry Grossman, raised to power, as obviously hated his role in opposition and is absolutely at sea in it. "Buckers," Bennett said one day in disgust, "would go great in opposition. They can always tell you why something can't be done."

In public, he is wooden, a characteristic he shares with other politicians named Stanfield and Clark and Liberal Don Johnston. In private he has a deadly, cynical wit. He once got himself involved in a celebrated B.C. lawsuit where he tossed off a remark about those who have Scotch with their coffee—his inference that everyone in the press gallery readily understood this day, on the ferry to Vancouver Island, he felt a pang in his threatening knee and reached up to discover the worst, a son's revenge. He passed aloft and said to a companion, "I didn't know



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